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OF

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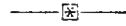
"GROWTH is the law of life. When we cease to grow, we begin to die. It is a matter of progress or regress. We cannot move backward the hands of time. Retrenchment is wise when conditions permit, but it must be shown that we are on the wrong course before we turn backward. It must be shown that the ship cannot proceed to her goal before we begin to throw overboard the cargo.

"True economy is always wise, but the negro who conceived the brilliant idea of saving his oats by feeding his mule on greater and greater quantities of sawdust found that when he had reached the point of maximum 'economy,' that is, when he fed only on sawdust, the mule died. If he had been a more observing individual, if he had checked up on his experiment from time to time, he would have found as soon as he started the mixture that the mule began to lose his power to pull. Economy that limits the activities of the school to the Three R's, that fails to recognize the individual differences of children, that neglects to provide healthful surroundings in which they may grow and work, that fails to recognize their mental and physical limitations as well as their points of power, that fails to provide equal educational opportunities for all the children trained at public expense, that refuses to recognize that it takes a longer time and more skill to perform a bigger and harder job, that allows educational energy and educational enthusiasm to work without competent direction, that permits any portion of our people to grow up in ignorance to be a menace to their fellows, is mixing sawdust with the oats, and the result must be disastrous.

"Democracy must be founded upon universal education if it is to be permanent. Though ours is a representative form of government, more and more problems of greater and greater complexity are constantly being referred to the judgment of the people, and more and more influential is that judgment becoming in the councils of the Nation.

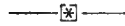
"If all the children of all the people are to be educated, the cost of doing this work must be borne by all the people and by all their wealth, which in its final analysis is largely the product of education."—From an address by Dr. H. W. Holloway, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dover, Delaware.

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MONTANA'S RANK



"Educational Ranking of States by Two Methods," published in January, 1925, by Dr. Frank M. Phillips of George Washington University, furnished the somewhat startling information that Montana had dropped into thirtieth place in rank upon the same ten points on which Dr. Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation had ranked it first. A drop was to be expected, since a high rank very naturally results in complacency. But that the fall should have been so great was surprising even to those who realized the forward strides in other states and the self-satisfaction and even reactionary tendencies in Montana resulting from the high rank in 1918.

The Phillips report shows Montana lost first rank almost immediately after attaining it. Its rank was four in 1920, ten in 1922, and thirty in 1924. Since little has been done to improve the several points in which the state ranks low, it is quite conceivable that 1926 reports will show a still lower rank. The following table based upon Dr. Phillips' report indicates the several points considered in the Ayres' report and Montana's successive ranks upon each point.

Table No. 1—Montana's Rank Based Upon Ayres' and Phillips' Reports from 1918 to 1924

	1918 Rank	1920 Rank	1922 Rank	1924 Rank
Per cent of school population attending school daily.....	1	10	22	40
Average days attended by each child of school age.....	1	11	25	35
Average number of days schools were kept open.....	33	25	19	29
Per cent that high school attendance was of total attendance....	23	19	16	17
Per cent that boys were of girls in high schools.....	40	34	32	34
Average annual expenditure per child attending.....	1	2	3	15
Average annual expenditure per child of school age.....	1	2	4	23
Average annual expenditure per teacher employed.....	6	12	19	29
Expenditure per pupil for purposes other than teachers' salaries	1	4	5	21
Expenditure per teacher for salaries.....	15	13	22	26
RANK	1	4	10	30

It is very apparent to anyone who will carefully analyze the above ten points of Dr. Ayres' report that the items used cover only school attendance and school costs and have nothing whatever to do with several other factors having a close relation to a good school system. Dr. Phillips, who compiled the reports since 1918 at the suggestion of Dr. Ayres, also prepared a second type of report with a somewhat different set of items upon which the states are ranked regarding each point. Table No. 2 indicates Montana's rank upon the several points in this report, commonly referred to as the Phillips Report.

The following is quoted from Dr. Phillips' latest report, "Educational Rank of the States, 1924."

"There is considerable agreement between the state ranks as determined by these two methods. Seven states rank alike, ten differ by one

point, six by two points, two by three points, six by four points, six by five points. In all, 37 states do not differ by more than five points in rank as shown by these two methods. By the index method, California is given first place, Nevada second, New York third, New Jersey fourth, and Ohio fifth. By the method of ranks, Washington is first, California second, Ohio third, New York fourth, and New Jersey fifth. Thus, four states get into the first five places by both methods.

"It is difficult to show improvement in educational conditions by a comparison of ranks. A comparison of the index numbers of 1918 with those of 1924 indicates that Montana is the only state to show a decrease. The 1918 index for that state is 63.00, and for 1924 is 58.02, a reduction of 7.9 per cent. It is to be remembered that five of the ten points used in making the index numbers are financial items. The financial data, however, have been deflated to meet the reduction in the purchasing power of the dollar. The actual school expenditures in Montana decreased from \$88.93 per child of school age in 1918, to \$65.75 in 1924. Montana held first place in 1918, and 30th place in 1924."

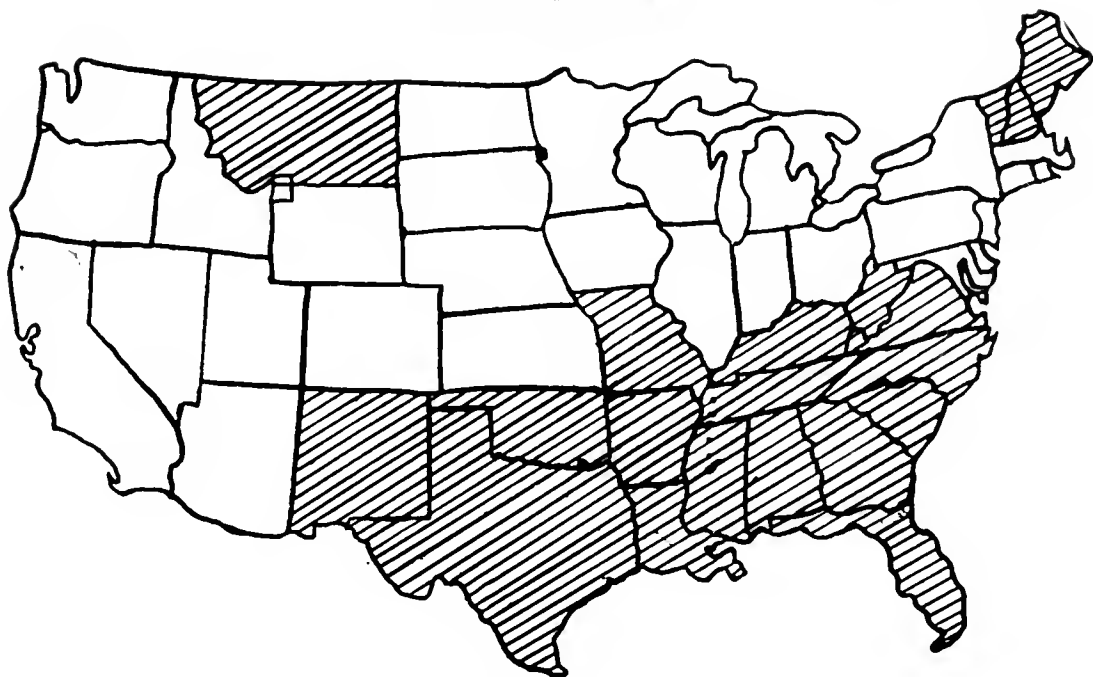
Table No. 2—Montana's Rank as Shown by Phillips' Reports from 1918 to 1924

	1918 Rank	1920 Rank	1922 Rank	1924 Rank
1. Percentage of illiteracy ten years of age or over.....	23	13	13	13
2. Ratio of average daily attendance to number 5 to 17 years of age.....	1	12	25	40
3. Per cent of enrollment in high school.....	25	19	16	17
4. Average number of days attended by each child.....	31	29	22	22
5. Average number days schools were in session.....	34	24	26	29
6. Ratio of students preparing to teach to teachers employed	38	40	28	27
7. Percentage of high school graduates continuing education next year	29	38	28	38
8. Total cost excluding salaries per pupil in average daily attendance	1	4	5	21
9. Average annual salary.....	19	15	22	26
10. Total amount expended per child.....	2	2	4	23
11. Sum of ranks.....	203	196	189	256
12. Rank of sums.....	19	19	16	31

From the above facts it is evident that some conditions have been allowed to continue or allowed to develop in Montana which even her most thoughtful and interested citizens have not realized. All would agree that the percentage of children attending school daily and the length of school term are vitally important to the future of the state, and yet there are now 39 states with a larger percentage of children attending school daily and there are now 28 states with a longer average length of school term than Montana has. Montana's expenditures per child of school age gave her rank one in 1918 and rank twenty-three in 1924. In average annual expenditure per teacher employed it will be observed that the drop in rank has been from sixth place to twenty-ninth in the same period of time.

A rank of 33 in the average number of days schools were kept open was raised only to 29, the percent that high school attendance was of total attendance was raised from rank 23 to 17 and the percent that boys were of girls was raised from rank 40 to rank 34. However, on all other items covered Montana has lowered her rank, as shown in Table No. 1. In most instances the lowering is serious. Montana finds herself with only eighteen states, mostly southern, ranking below her, as can be seen by Figure No. 1.

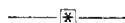
Figure No. 1—Shaded Areas Show States Ranking Thirtieth or Lower in the Phillips Report, 1924.



The very logical question is asked, "Why has Montana dropped to so low a rank educationally among the states?" One is obliged to look not only at school conditions within the state but also outside the state before an answer can be found. First, it is apparent from Montana's report on School Revenues, Table No. ~~4~~ that revenues for the schools have been lowered \$1,770,255 since 1922. In fact when one considers the purchasing power of the dollar, available funds have in reality been lower since 1918. School costs have been correspondingly lowered by the closing of schools, overcrowding of classes, elimination of departments, lowering of salaries, neglect of libraries and equipment, all of which have contributed not only to eliminating pupils but also to decreasing the effectiveness of the work offered children who are in school.

On the other hand, we find state after state moving in the opposite direction. Additional revenues have been provided since 1918, overcrowding of classes has been corrected, teachers' salaries raised, new equipment and libraries provided, length of term increased and serious effort made to correct shortages pointed out in the 1918 report. It was to be expected that a state ranking high in the Ayres report would become overconfident of its superiority. We have passed through a period of too long-continued boastfulness. The time has certainly arrived when that overconfidence is shaken and when those who desire to see the state enter upon a period of steady and continued progress must realize the necessity of having her educational growth move forward step by step with her economic advancement. The rapid improvement of Montana's economic conditions need not be detailed here. It is sufficiently evident to all that there are funds in Montana for whatever purposes people are determined to have them. The provision of funds rests upon determination. With improved financing of schools most serious handicaps to better conditions can be eliminated.

SCHOOL FINANCE



SCHOOL REVENUES

Montana continues to stand among the few states providing a very low percentage of school revenue from state taxes or appropriations. The following table and graph illustrate the various sources of school revenue for the year 1925-26 and the percentage of the whole represented by each kind of revenue:

Table No. 3—Sources of School Revenue

	1924	1926
Special district levies.....	\$ 6,624,070	\$ 6,371,085
Six mill county tax.....	2,660,807	2,717,616
Special county tax for high schools.....	1,696,090	1,717,271
Income from state school lands and from permanent school funds derived from the sale of state lands.....	892,363	983,752
Other sources, such as fines, forest reserves, sale of school property, etc.	381,353	407,358
One-half of the oil royalties paid by the federal government.....	45,438	42,093
Special state appropriations—		
For high schools offering normal training courses.....	16,200	19,000
For vocational courses under the Smith-Hughes act.....	17,000	14,400
One-half of the state inheritance tax.....	23,292	41,229
One-half of the state oil license tax.....	16,203	52,754
One-half of the state metal mines tax.....		176,951
Total.....	\$12,372,816	\$12,543,512

The preceding table shows that the total revenues for 1925-26 were over \$200,000 more than those of 1924-25 and almost the same amount more than available revenues during the school year 1923-24. It is therefore evident that the available revenues during the biennium have been somewhat larger than those of 1923-24 but not enough larger when distributed generally over the state to make any appreciable difference in the available funds of the great majority of districts.

It will also be noticed from Table No. 3 and Figure No. 2 that the percentage of revenues received from the state both from the income from state school lands and from special taxes for schools has increased slightly within the biennium, while the percentage of revenues received from the county six mill levy is also slightly greater, the county tax for high schools practically the same, and the special district levies slightly lower than two years ago. The movement, if such it can be termed, is in the right direction. The change is so slight as to be insignificant as far as results are concerned. Special taxes and an increase in revenues from state school lands have together increased state revenues for the schools \$319,483 over the revenues of 1924 and \$428,810 over the revenues of 1925. The influence of this amount if wisely distributed, would be felt. The distribution of most of Montana's state revenue is in accordance with the unreliable and unjust census plan which will be considered later in this report.

Figure No. 2—Sources of School Revenue

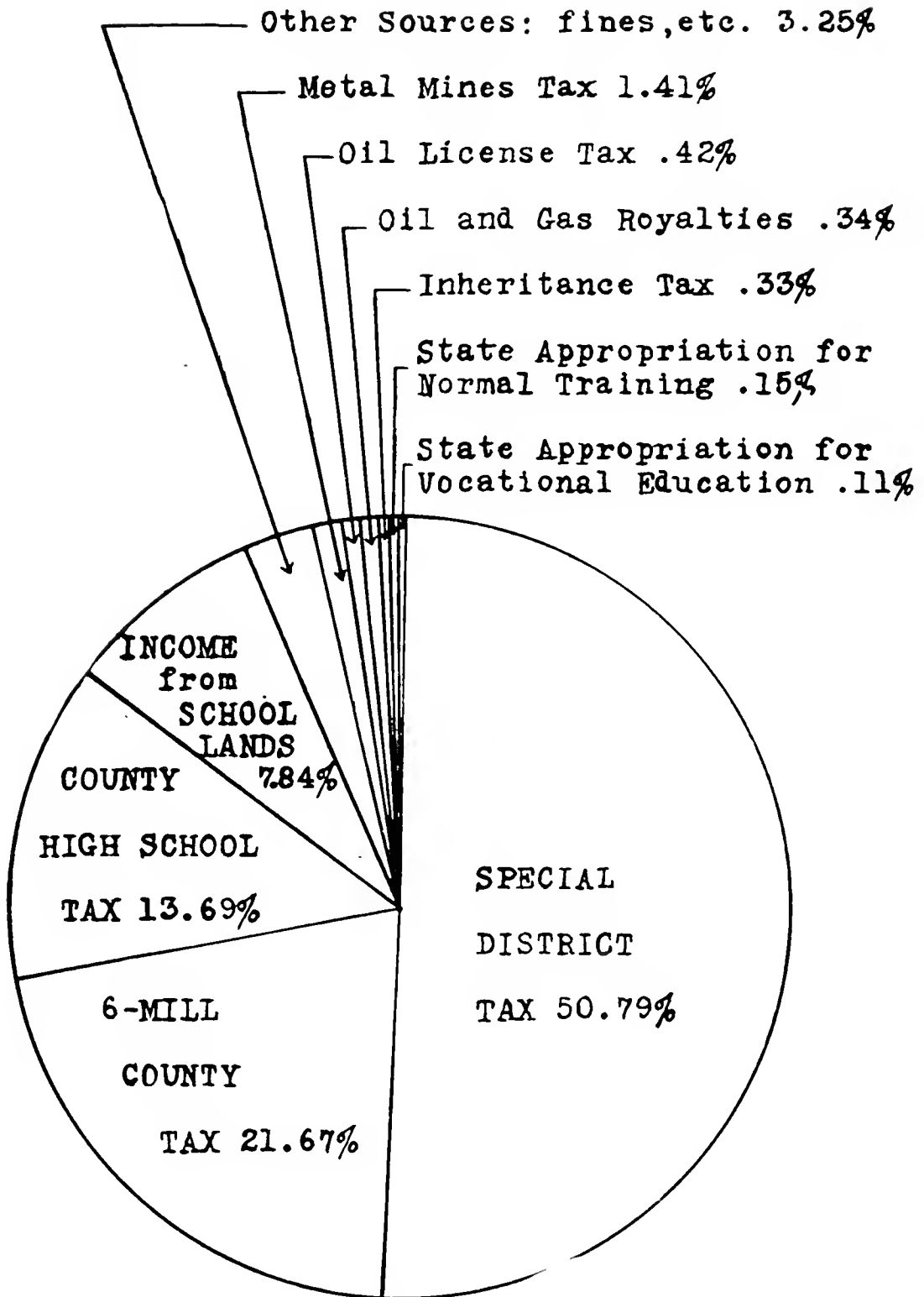


Figure No. 3—Showing Slight Increase in Percentage of State and County Revenues in Six Years

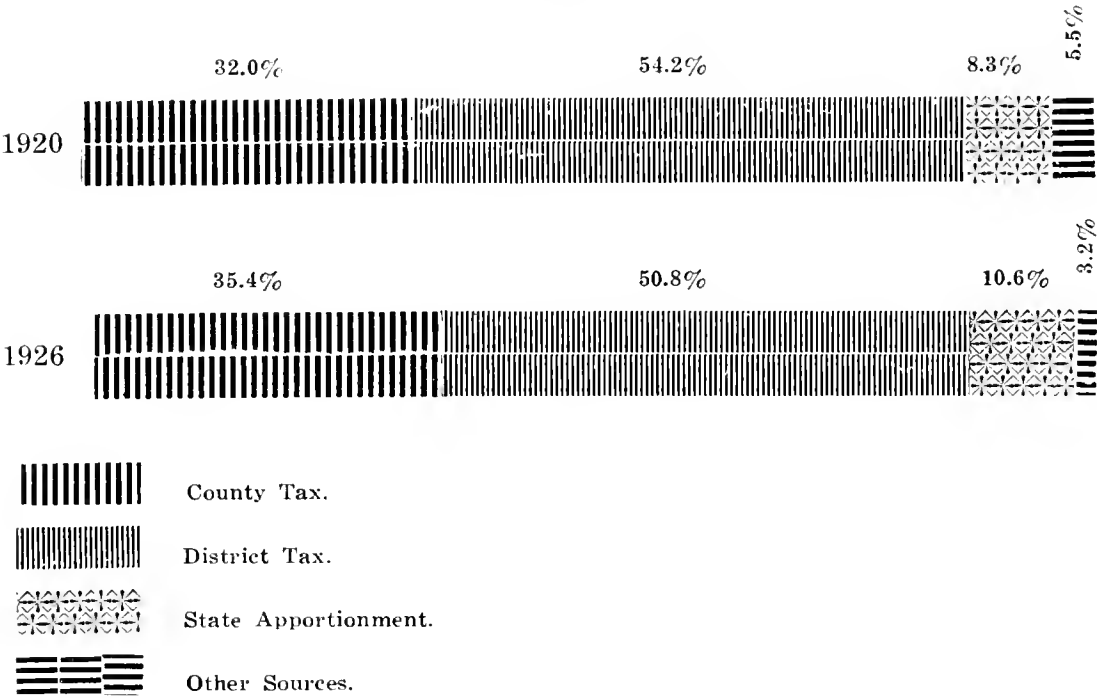


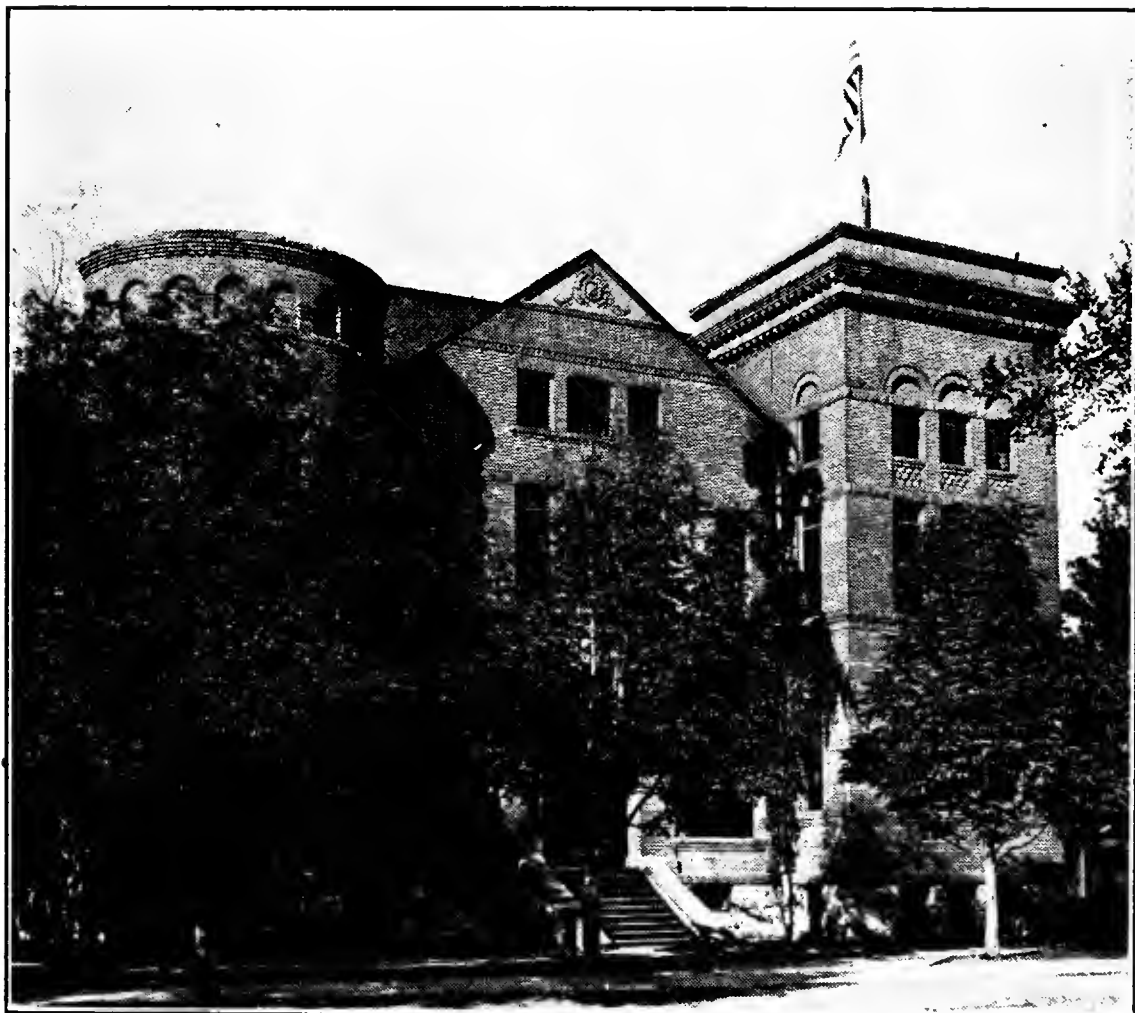
Table No. 4—Sources of School Revenue

STATE FUNDS			COUNTY LEVIES		Special District Levies	Other Sources	TOTAL
Income from State Lands	Special Taxes		6 Mill County Levy	High School Levy			
1902.....	\$ 114,726		\$ 493,235		\$ 887,159	\$ 41,103	\$ 1,536,223
1908.....	136,283		1,342,040		944,219	53,457	2,476,363
1910.....	180,823		1,434,088		1,123,873	144,836	2,883,620
1912.....	255,152		1,533,807		1,929,440	211,232	3,929,631
1914.....	572,622		1,588,353		3,173,816	164,485	5,499,276
1916.....	722,728		1,834,955		3,883,660	240,804	6,682,147
1918.....	936,592		2,772,932		5,841,640	638,851	10,190,015
1920.....	*1,088,650		3,192,752	\$1,011,312	7,026,755	815,732	13,135,201
1922.....	829,126	\$ 96,099 Gasoline	2,711,916	1,640,379	8,509,092	493,755	14,280,367
1923.....	971,311	100,647 Gasoline	2,637,012	1,576,574	6,219,588	421,709	11,962,783
		29,169 Oil Royalties					
		1,582 Inheritance					
		5,191 Oil License					
1924.....	892,363	45,438 Oil Royalties	2,660,807	1,696,090	6,624,070	381,353	12,339,617
		23,292 Inheritance					
		16,204 Oil License					
1925.....	817,316	40,746 Inheritance	2,801,904	1,860,815	6,806,556	411,191	12,748,435
		10,907 Oil License					
1926.....	983,752	176,951 Metal Mines	2,717,616	1,717,274	6,371,085	407,358	12,510,112
		41,229 Inheritance					
		52,754 Oil License					
		42,093 Oil Royalties					

*This includes a small amount of other funds.

Sources of School Revenues

Table No. 4 shows that since 1920 Montana has been seeking new sources of revenues for her schools. In 1920 a special county levy was provided for high schools and in 1922 a gasoline tax was given to the schools. Two years later the gasoline tax was taken for road building, and an inheritance tax, oil license tax, and oil royalties were shared with the schools. The amounts from these sources are insufficient to render valuable assistance. In 1925 a metal mines tax, a somewhat larger fund, was provided, one-half of which is allotted to the schools. If the metal mines tax and the oil license tax were justly distributed their assistance might be felt in Montana's neediest districts. Under the present census plan of distribution the allotment to counties and to districts within the counties is far from satisfactory.



CENTRAL SCHOOL—KALISPELL

An old type but well constructed building still giving excellent service, erected in 1894 at a cost of \$20,000, containing nine classrooms and accommodating approximately 360 children.

Table No. 5 shows the amounts received by all counties during the year 1925-26 from all special revenues, and Tables 6 and 7 show the distribution of the same revenues in two typical counties.

Table No. 5—Apportionments to Counties for Schools from Special State Revenues
1925-26

County	Inheritance Tax	Oil License Tax	Oil and Gas Royalties	Metal Mines Tax
Beaverhead	\$ 552.58	\$ 682.79	\$ 574.77	\$ 2,039.09
Big Horn	517.15	770.65	537.93	3,250.68
Blaine	736.77	713.47	766.36	2,673.33
Broadwater	318.79	278.44	331.60	854.65
Carbon	1,098.06	1,727.77	1,142.17	5,895.59
Carter	396.72	320.68	412.65	1,401.40
Cascade	2,305.59	3,835.32	2,372.77	12,032.78
Chouteau	949.29	810.59	987.43	2,844.92
Custer	821.78	1,258.07	854.79	3,864.47
Daniels	467.56	468.10	486.34	2,108.39
Dawson	870.42	817.28	884.26	3,215.46
Deer Lodge	1,237.80	1,520.45	604.25	4,674.93
Fallon	517.18	397.82	537.93	1,629.92
Fergus	1,714.40	2,182.47	1,783.26	6,316.19
Flathead	1,197.24	2,078.70	1,245.33	6,135.40
Gallatin	1,224.85	1,840.42	1,274.06	5,355.66
Garfield	708.43	333.42	736.89	1,505.94
Glacier	340.05	503.63	353.70	2,184.67
Golden Valley	354.21	271.03	368.44	922.97
Granite	269.20	286.10	280.02	927.73
Hill	1,027.22	1,197.99	1,068.48	4,049.71
Jefferson	417.97	495.07	434.76	1,348.03
Judith Basin	673.01	612.09	700.04	2,134.45
Lake	552.57	1,398.06	574.77	2,912.19
Lewis and Clark	991.80	1,575.07	1,031.64	5,458.22
Liberty	311.71	211.22	324.23	779.29
Lincoln	637.59	793.21	663.20	2,929.02
McCone	467.56	319.02	486.34	1,462.83
Madison	566.74	603.22	589.52	1,976.52
Meagher	223.53	132.32	265.28	702.00
Mineral	255.03	236.11	265.28	658.09
Missoula	1,099.97	2,112.32	1,144.05	6,370.49
Musselshell	814.69	957.10	847.42	3,092.69
Park	871.37	1,191.28	906.37	3,528.02
Petroleum	354.21	247.21	368.44	869.50
Phillips	765.10	731.05	795.84	2,944.93
Pondera	510.07	419.54	530.56	2,366.40
Powder River	425.06	239.21	442.13	1,192.30
Powell	460.48	618.84	478.98	1,644.68
Prairie	481.73	406.84	501.08	1,534.41
Ravalli	735.24	1,203.38	692.67	3,360.43
Richland	885.54	927.99	921.11	3,748.50
Roosevelt	821.78	1,121.46	854.79	3,863.37
Rosebud	693.92	796.28	721.24	2,362.79
Sanders	538.41	629.93	560.03	1,766.28
Sheridan	781.29	947.57	822.31	3,605.29
Silver Bow	1,976.81	4,415.96	2,055.91	16,680.74
Stillwater	722.60	659.26	751.62	2,349.38
Sweet Grass	481.73	433.65	501.08	1,351.42
Teton	580.92	557.34	604.25	1,991.65
Toole	545.49	450.39	567.40	1,560.67
Treasure	170.02	157.66	145.27	635.35
Valley	1,027.22	909.08	1,068.48	3,659.85
Wheatland	467.57	511.00	486.33	1,471.98
Wibaux	354.21	349.68	368.44	1,245.75
Yellowstone	1,941.09	3,089.05	2,019.06	10,010.05
TOTALS	\$ 41,229.32	\$ 52,753.65	\$ 42,093.35	\$176,951.44

Table No. 6—Apportionment of Special State Revenues to Silver Bow County

(Note small totals to county as well as exceedingly small amounts to some districts.)

District No.	Inheritance Tax	Oil License Tax	Oil and Gas Royalties	Metal Mines Tax
1	\$ 1,885.34	\$ 4,337.78	\$ 1,955.52	\$16,264.75
2	9.88	11.75	13.06	76.15
3	19.12	20.00	22.05	129.57
4	7.09	2.81	5.58	18.19
5	34.83	25.20	39.03	72.74
6	5.08	6.49	5.19	42.05
8	5.11	3.86	5.42	25.01
9	5.15	4.56	5.38	29.55
11	5.21	3.51	4.68	22.73
TOTALS	\$ 1,976.81	\$ 4,415.96	\$ 2,055.91	\$16,680.74

Table No. 7—Apportionment of Special State Revenues to Valley County

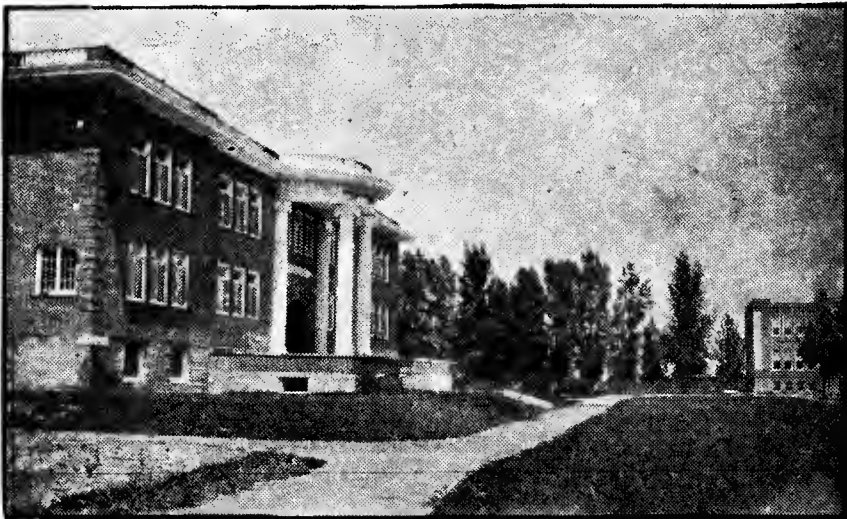
(Note small totals to county as well as exceedingly small amounts to some districts.)

District No.	Inheritance Tax	Oil License Tax	Oil and Gas Royalties	Metal Mines Tax
1	\$ 313.90	\$ 431.77	\$ 326.52	\$ 1,261.63
2	109.59	75.07	114.07	486.46
3	11.13	5.79	11.57	37.51
4	66.46	32.45	68.71	210.27
5	17.66	8.77	18.38	56.83
6	5.45	1.40	5.68	9.09
7	66.31	74.04	68.99	201.18
8	6.35	2.98	6.60	19.32
9	181.63	122.44	189.31	622.86
10	5.67	1.93	5.90	12.50
11	6.84	2.81	7.11	18.18
12	6.22	4.39	6.47	28.42
13	130.74	89.13	136.00	331.89
14	43.25	27.71	44.92	179.58
15	6.52	4.03	6.78	26.14
16	5.06		5.25	
17	7.15	5.26	7.44	34.10
18	19.35	7.02	20.13	45.46
20	7.95	8.59	8.26	55.69
21	4.65	1.75	4.84	11.37
22	5.34	1.75	5.55	11.37
TOTALS	\$ 1,027.22	\$ 909.08	\$ 1,068.48	\$ 3,659.85

**PUBLIC SCHOOL—COLUMBUS**

Distribution of Montana School Funds

The census basis of distribution of Montana's special taxes has resulted in increasing revenues in the largest centers least in need of help, and in failing to give sufficient assistance in the weaker districts to make apparent any additional revenues. That some districts have actually received such insignificant amounts as \$1.40 from the oil license tax and \$11.37 from the metal mines tax is shown in Table No. 7. Montana can never assist its weak districts in a satisfactory way as long as so large a percentage of its school revenues is distributed on the census basis. The weaknesses of the census basis have been pointed out repeatedly in biennial reports of this office and in all literature dealing with just bases for distribution of school funds. The unfairness of counting for apportionment of school funds young people who are beyond high school age, as well as those younger children who attend private and parochial schools, will always give an unfair advantage to the larger cities; the unreliability of the school census has been notorious, as is attested by numerous duplications and in city districts continued listing of children who have moved away. Such irregularities resulted in the removal by county superintendents of more than one thousand names from the 1925 school census. However, irregularities continue to occur, and without doubt can not be completely eliminated until a card index system of the state is established and carefully checked in the Department of Agriculture and Publicity, the secretary of which is now designated as custodian of the school census of each county.



MANHATTAN COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL

Showing grade building at right. Both buildings were partially demolished by the earthquake in 1925 but with the help of the entire state were promptly restored.

It would be far wiser to revise the system of distribution and to establish such bases as would give a larger share both of county and state funds to the weak districts having smaller numbers of children. The teacher's salary is the largest item of expense in any district and for practical purposes is as great in a district enrolling six children as in one enrolling twenty. For that reason the number of teachers serves as one good basis for distribution of funds. Aggregate attendance also is a reliable and just basis for a small percentage of the funds to be distributed. The bases determined upon in Montana's inheritance tax law have been reasonably satisfactory and have given to the weaker districts a reasonable share of the funds to be distributed.

Montana distributes the income from school lands, metal mines, one-fourth of oil license tax, and six mill county levy on the census basis. A change to teacher and attendance bases, 75% on the teacher basis and 25% on attendance, or a somewhat similar ratio, would tend to eliminate the great inequalities existing in the abilities of districts to support schools.

From the foregoing tables it is apparent that the revenues received by the schools from the four sources of special state funds are so small as to be of very little assistance in most counties. The distributions provided in Tables 6 and 7 showing amounts received in Silver Bow and Valley counties furnish typical figures for any other county in the state. District No. 1 of Silver Bow county received approximately \$24 000 from all of these sources while the nearest total received from these funds by any other district in that county was District No. 5 which received less than \$175. In Valley county the district with the largest schools received about \$2300 while smaller districts were apportioned such amounts as \$10.31, \$22.61, \$26.00. It is clearly evident that a more just plan of distribution of these funds would render more assistance where help is really needed.



SWIMMING POOL
Manhattan Community High School

METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING SCHOOL FUNDS IN OTHER STATES

Methods of distributing school revenues are usually provided by state legislatures and in recent years usually take into account the ability of districts to finance a satisfactory educational program. In other words, a large percentage of state school funds is frequently set aside as an equalization fund for the assistance of such districts as find it impossible to maintain a standard school for a reasonable length of term.

North Carolina since 1921 makes an annual appropriation of \$1,400,000 definitely specifying that the State Board of Education should make such allotments from the fund as would insure a six months' term in every district. No county is compelled to levy a tax in excess of three mills. The state makes up the difference to a county unable to maintain six months' terms in all of its schools. Any district may draw upon its own resources to extend its school term beyond six months.

Minnesota limits its equalization fund to districts whose local levy for maintenance exceeds 20 mills. If a local school tax of 20 mills does not raise \$40 per pupil in attendance at least 40 days, the state pays the difference to the district.

Massachusetts graduates its distribution of funds on the basis of valuation of districts. No district with a valuation of \$2,500,000 is allotted a share in the income from the state's permanent school fund. Districts with valuations less than \$500,000 receive the largest share, districts with valuations from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a smaller share and districts valued from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 the smallest quota. Massachusetts also has a fund derived from the proceeds of state income tax which is used only for teachers' and school officers' salaries.

California, Washington, and Wyoming all have varying methods of distributing their state school support, and all are making an effort to favor the weaker districts by taking into account the teacher load. Utah at the present time is proposing a plan for more equitable distribution of her state school funds which constitute thirty-five per cent of her school revenues. The following table shows how meager is Montana's state support in comparison with the percentage furnished by several other western states.

To assist school districts in Oklahoma which have not sufficient funds this year to maintain a normal term of school, the state legislature has made an appropriation of \$500,000.

The administration of the fund is in charge of the Oklahoma State Board of Education. All applications for aid are first passed upon by county superintendents.

As quoted in the "Oklahoma Teacher," the following are some of the important provisions of the law and regulations pertaining to its administration:

1. A district may apply for aid on an eight months' term or a nine months' term.
2. No aid is permitted in excess of \$500 for the first teacher, \$300 for the second and \$200 per additional teacher thereafter.

3. A rural school cannot receive aid which would make the total cost for the school, including salary and all other expenses, for the year in excess of \$1,100 per teacher employed.

4. In rural school, the total cost of maintaining the school, including the state aid granted, must not exceed \$70 per pupil enrolled.

5. Village schools are subject to paragraphs three and four above.

6. The limit to which union graded districts may be aided is \$1,200 per teacher or \$50 per pupil enrolled, counting salaries and all other costs.

7. The limit to which consolidated districts and independent districts may be aided is \$1,300 per teacher or \$55 per pupil enrolled, counting salaries and all costs except transportation of pupils.

8. For independent districts, the total aid granted may not exceed \$2.50 per enrolled pupil.

9. Separate schools may be aided provided the county is levying at least two mills for the support and maintenance of common schools.

10. Any district receiving aid must have made the maximum fifteen-mill levy for school purposes this year, exclusive of the sinking fund.

11. This money will be available through the county treasurer as are all other school funds, and may be disbursed only upon vouchers duly issued and delivered to teachers in payment of salaries, and no part of the appropriation may be used for any purpose except the payment of salaries of teachers.

Table No. 7A—State Funds in Five States Distributed 1925-26

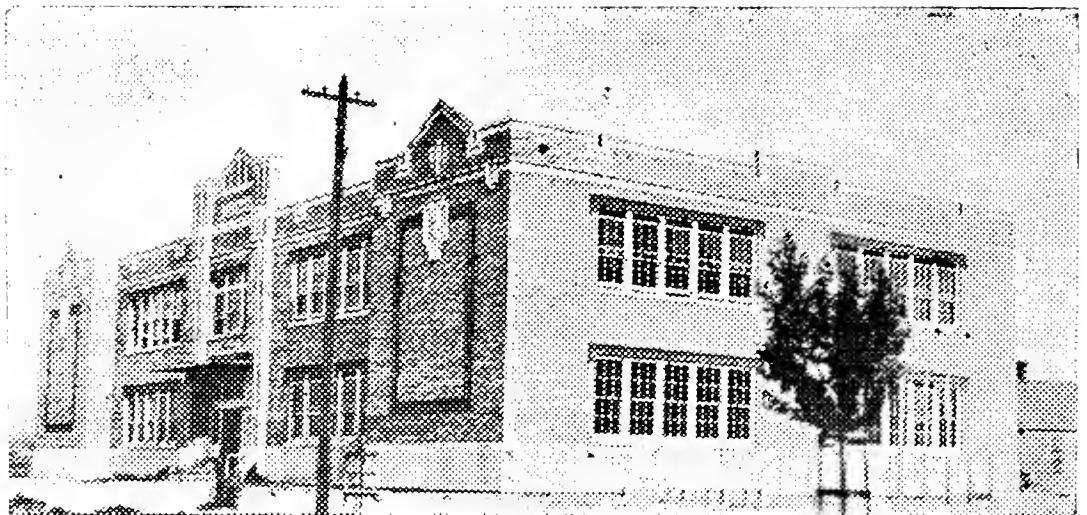
State and Total	Amounts	Method of Distribution	Percent of Total Receipts	Sources
1. Washington (\$7,381,350)	\$ 6,071,605 1,309,745	14c per diem. Amounts to \$30 per pupil. H. S. apportionment 1½ times elementary apportionment.	33 1/3%	State property tax. State lands.
2. Wyoming (\$2,321,523)	831,255 1,490,268	\$13.00 per pupil. \$440.25 per elementary teacher and driver. \$660.38 per H. S. teacher.	34%	State lands. Oil royalty.
3. California (\$21,496,351)	Elementary \$13,727,700 3,102,352 High Schools \$ 765,050 183,140 57,900 3,660,209	\$700 per teacher unit. \$5.53 per unit of average daily attendance. \$550 for each year of H. S. Special day and evening classes. Compulsory part time classes. \$23.53 per unit of attendance.		State lands. Corporation taxes and State Appropriations.
4. Utah (\$3,546,259)	3,123,967 292,606 129,686	School population. \$24.17 per capita.	35%	State property tax. School lands. High school tax.
5. Montana (\$1,296,779)	983,752 176,951 41,229 52,754 42,093	School census. School census. Teacher and attendance. School census and H. S. attendance. Teacher and attendance.	10.6%	State lands. Metal mines. Inheritance tax. Oil license. Oil royalties.

INEQUALITIES IN TAXABLE WEALTH

Table No. 8, Taxable Wealth Behind Each Teacher, and Table No. 9, Taxable Wealth Behind Each Census Child by counties show more clearly than any explanation the limited resources in some counties as compared with others. Meagher county is able to distribute from the 6 mill county levy over \$38 per child and Mineral county \$40.95, while Lake county can distribute but \$7.35, Deer Lodge \$8.56, and Carbon \$9.94 per child.

Table No. 8—Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher, 1925

County		County	
Beaverhead	\$ 89,270	Madison	\$68,636
Big Horn	76,072	Meagher	109,502
Blaine	63,162	Mineral	109,759
Broadwater	89,502	Missoula	99,648
Carbon	48,836	Musselshell	43,281
Carter	46,596	Park	78,931
Cascade	98,328	Petroleum	70,141
Chouteau	75,568	Phillips	53,620
Custer	73,288	Pondera	67,480
Daniels	47,259	Powder River	40,027
Dawson	51,307	Powell	102,981
Deer Lodge	121,726	Prairie	73,280
Fallon	54,919	Ravalli	59,526
Fergus	61,122	Richland	42,126
Flathead	75,642	Roosevelt	48,951
Gallatin	85,395	Rosebud	80,752
Garfield	48,237	Sanders	95,315
Glacier	76,129	Sheridan	44,921
Golden Valley	78,080	Silver Bow	115,865
Granite	97,873	Stillwater	50,824
Hill	62,828	Sweet Grass	72,603
Jefferson	100,377	Teton	72,573
Judith Basin	85,756	Toole	70,006
Lake	51,282	Treasure	77,486
Lewis and Clark	120,384	Valley	57,972
Liberty	65,969	Wheatland	95,194
Lincoln	72,113	Wibaux	47,555
McCone	72,195	Yellowstone	78,890



PUBLIC SCHOOL—POLSON

Table No. 9—Taxable Wealth Behind Each Child in Census, 1925

Counties	Taxable Valuation	School Census	Taxable Valuation Per Census Child	County Apportion- ment Per Census Child
Beaverhead	\$ 6,873,795	1826	\$3764	\$23.61
Big Horn	5,781,473	2860	2021	11.76
Blaine	6,884,727	2352	2927	21.44
Broadwater	3,848,574	770	4998	29.30
Carbon	7,716,143	5187	1487	9.94
Carter	2,982,166	1272	2344	15.10
Cascade	32,054,866	10587	3028	19.25
Chouteau	10,428,380	2503	4166	29.18
Custer	8,501,419	2961	2871	17.64
Daniels	3,213,629	1855	1732	12.27
Dawson	6,669,899	2870	2324	14.13
Deer Lodge	9,859,815	4143	2380	8.56
Fallon	4,118,953	1451	2839	18.62
Fergus	15,341,736	5608	2735	18.00
Flathead	12,909,485	5414	2384	14.13
Gallatin	13,834,020	4713	2935	18.49
Garfield	4,775,427	1368	3491	21.41
Glacier	3,578,073	1927	1856	10.66
Golden Valley	3,708,778	812	4567	30.24
Granite	3,425,561	821	4172	26.81
Hill	9,235,762	3563	2592	17.31
Jefferson	5,721,512	1186	4824	30.35
Judith Basin	8,061,052	1878	4292	28.95
Lake	3,794,935	3104	1222	7.35
Lewis and Clark	16,372,250	4805	3407	21.24
Liberty	2,770,708	683	4056	23.58
Lincoln	6,562,300	2577	2546	15.69
McCone	4,909,306	1287	3814	22.51
Madison	5,696,802	1739	3276	20.30
Meagher	4,051,562	597	6786	38.17
Mineral	3,731,803	549	6797	40.95
Missoula	15,246,033	5689	2680	16.12
Musselshell	4,934,043	2732	1806	10.90
Park	9,471,690	3104	3051	18.80
Petroleum	3,787,631	765	4951	26.68
Phillips	6,595,243	2591	2545	13.34
Pondera	5,263,402	1995	2638	17.42
Powder River	2,561,702	1054	2430	14.31
Powell	6,590,765	1447	4554	28.15
Prairie	4,983,028	1355	3677	21.80
Ravalli	5,654,949	2951	1916	11.46
Richland	5,813,422	3307	1758	9.96
Roosevelt	5,580,470	3399	1642	9.63
Rosebud	7,832,921	2099	3731	23.47
Sanders	7,243,927	1554	4661	29.01
Sheridan	6,333,802	3236	1957	13.97
Silver Bow	33,021,660	14676	2250	13.82
Stillwater	5,336,550	2088	2556	17.28
Sweet Grass	4,719,174	1189	3969	24.68
Teton	6,048,437	1728	3500	22.96
Toole	5,390,424	1373	3926	27.52
Treasure	2,169,606	583	3721	22.09
Valley	8,116,032	3230	2512	15.09
Wheatland	6,282,795	1295	4851	33.01
Wibaux	2,567,993	1096	2343	17.88
Yellowstone	20,984,725	8847	2372	14.68

Madison.....	\$68,636	
Meagher.....		\$109,502
Mineral.....		\$109,759
Missoula.....		\$99,648
Musselshell.....	\$43,281	
Park.....		\$78,931
Petroleum.....		\$70,141
Phillips.....	\$53,620	
Pondera.....		\$67,480
Powder River.....	\$40,027	
Powell.....		\$102,981
Prairie.....		\$73,280
Ravalli.....	\$59,526	
Richland.....	\$42,126	
Roosevelt.....	\$48,951	
Rosebud.....		\$80,752
Sanders.....		\$95,315
Sheridan.....	\$44,921	\$115,865
Silver Bow.....		
Stillwater.....	\$50,824	
Sweet Grass.....		\$72,603
Teton.....		\$72,873
Toole.....		\$70,006
Treasure.....		\$77,486
Valley.....	\$57,972	
Wheatland.....		\$95,194
Wibaux.....	\$47,555	
Yellowstone.....		\$78,890

Table No. 10 and Figure No. 5 show striking contrasts in the ability of school districts to finance an educational program. The valuations per teacher and per census child show clearly that some districts have responsibilities, fifty, seventy-five, almost a hundred times more difficult to carry than others where wealth is abundant. The enormous special levies of the weaker districts furnish concrete instances of tax burdens which easily retard progress and often cause the withdrawal of desirable citizens.

Table No. 10—Striking Contrasts in Financial Ability

Dist. No.	County	Valuation per teacher	Valuation per census child	Valuation per child in average daily attendance	Special levy (mills)
10.....	Lewis and Clark	\$1,022,067	\$127,758	\$139,817	0
13.....	Lewis and Clark	678,408	26,604	36,181	3
27.....	Flathead	497,130	49,713	90,387	2
19.....	Stillwater	460,896	30,726	56,207	3
10.....	Sweet Grass	373,410	16,234	25,668	0
31.....	Fergus	358,454	16,293	23,739	0
4.....	Missoula	294,656	4,533	19,909	1
61.....	Custer	283,345	23,612	65,894	3
76.....	Musselshell	12,927	517	1,420	44
180.....	Fergus	16,910	1,300	1,691	23
15.....	Roosevelt	19,171	666	836	58
3.....	Sheridan	19,543	1,149	921	58
86.....	Richland	19,598	1,200	1,264	67
39.....	Missoula	21,371	971	1,394	15¼
2.....	Dawson	22,766	2,069	2,396	45
12.....	Sanders	26,636	570	1,106	23¾



GYMNASIUM CLASS—MANHATTAN

Figure No. 5—Contrasts in District Taxable Valuations Per Teacher

County	Dist. No.	
Musselshell	76	\$12,927
Custer	61	\$283,345
Fergus	180	\$16,910
Fergus	31	\$358,451
Roosevelt	15	\$19,171
Stillwater	19	\$460,896
Sheridan	3	\$19,543
Lewis and Clark	10	\$1,022,067
Richland	86	\$19,598
Lewis and Clark	13	\$678,408
Missoula	39	\$21,371
Flathead	27	\$497,130
Dawson	2	\$22,766
Sweet Grass	10	\$373,410
Sanders	12	\$26,636
Missoula	4	\$291,656

Figure No. 6—Taxable Valuation Per Teacher in Lewis and Clark County

Dist No		
1	\$98,781	
2	\$363,524	
3	\$135,547	
4	\$201,531	
5	\$126,831	
6	\$152,577	
7	\$41,599	
8	\$69,894	
9	\$77,609	
10		\$1,022,067
12	\$51,652	
13		\$678,498
14	\$136,331	
15	\$117,638	
16	\$109,382	
17	\$198,821	
18	\$57,290	
20	\$17,064	
21	\$141,021	
22	\$115,700	
23	\$56,124	
25		\$173,381
26	\$71,155	
27	\$65,990	
28		240,129
29	\$37,503	
30	\$82,459	
31	\$68,288	
32		\$179,217
33	\$12,221	
34		\$780,896
36	\$43,560	
38	\$129,485	
39	\$59,953	
40	\$61,511	
41	\$57,095	
42	\$51,068	
43	\$26,659	
44		\$131,941
45	\$51,458	

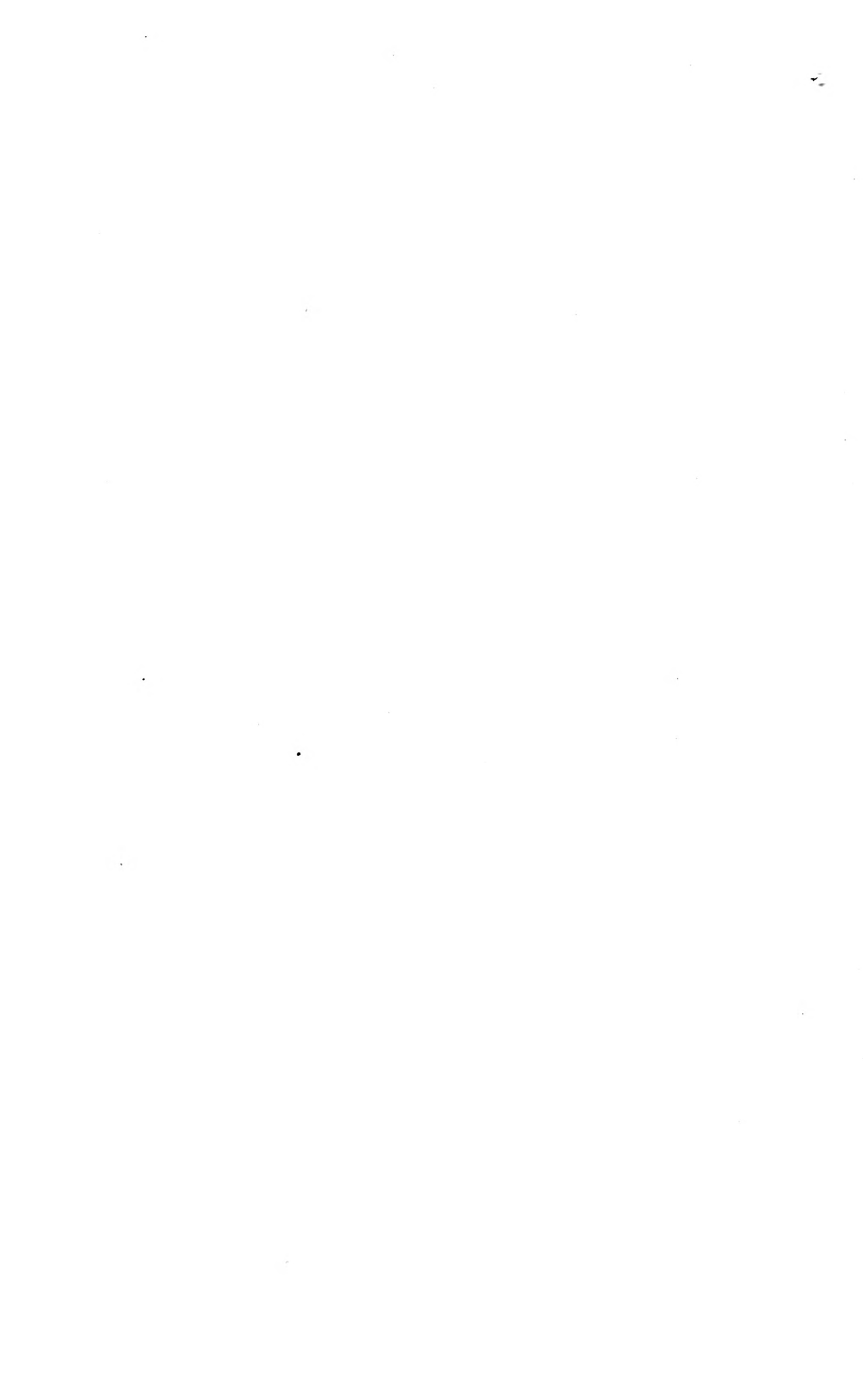
One needs only to glance at Table No. 10 to discover that school districts No. 76 Musselshell, No. 180 Fergus, No. 15 Roosevelt, No. 3 Sheridan, No. 12 Sanders, and others are far from desirable localities in which to attempt to educate children under the present plan of financing schools. The low valuations and high special levies tell a story of meager opportunities, short terms, probably inefficient teachers, and extremely high taxes. Similar conditions exist in many other districts of the state.

In contrast, there is also to be found in Table No. 10 a district with over \$1,000,000 valuation, maintaining only one teacher, with \$127,758 valuation back of each child in the districts to be educated, and with no special levy whatever. Other districts are shown with extremely high valuations per teacher and no special levies or very low ones.

Lewis and Clark county furnishes very extreme contrasts in financial ability of school districts. Districts with a total valuation of \$17,064 and \$26,659 are to be found in contrast to sixteen other districts with valuations of over \$100,000 per teacher, five of them having valuations over \$300,000 per teacher, and one with over \$1,000,000 with one teacher, eight children, and no special levy. See Table No. 11.

Table No. 11—Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher and Child in Lewis and Clark County

Dist. No.	Valuation	No. of teachers	Wealth back of each teacher	No. of children	Wealth back of each child
1	\$7,112.201	72	\$ 98,780.57	3152	\$ 2,256.41
2	363.524	1	363,524.00	211	1,722.86
3	271.094	2	135,547.00	57	4,756.03
4	201,531	1	201,531.00	28	7,197.53
5	126,831	1	126,831.00	11	11,530.00
6	152,577	—	—	46	33,168.91
7	41,599	1	41,599.00	11	3,781.73
8	69,894	1	69,894.00	6	11,649.00
9	776,091	10	77,609.10	417	1,861.13
10	1,022,067	1	1,022,067.00	8	127,758.38
12	103,303	2	51,651.50	83	1,244.61
13	1,356,815	2	678,407.50	51	26,604.22
14	136,331	1	136,331.00	24	5,680.46
15	117,638	—	—	12	9,803.16
16	109,382	1	109,382.00	27	4,051.18
17	198,821	—	—	5	39,764.20
18	57,290	1	57,290.00	13	4,406.92
20	17,064	—	—	6	2,844.00
21	282,042	2	141,021.00	16	17,627.63
22	115,700	1	115,700.00	11	10,518.18
24	56,124	1	56,124.00	10	5,612.40
25	946,762	2	473,381.00	39	24,275.95
26	74,455	1	74,455.00	8	9,306.88
27	65,990	1	65,990.00	7	9,427.14
28	240,129	1	240,129.00	14	17,152.07
29	37,503	—	—	2	18,751.50
30	82,459	—	—	26	3,171.50
31	136,575	2	68,287.50	36	3,793.75
32	179,217	1	179,217.00	20	8,960.85
33	42,224	1	42,224.00	20	2,111.20
34	380,896	1	380,896.00	8	47,612.00
36	43,560	1	43,560.00	14	3,111.43
38	129,485	1	129,485.00	22	5,885.68
39	50,953	1	50,953.00	10	5,095.30
40	61,514	1	61,514.00	11	5,592.18
41	57,095	1	57,095.00	2	28,547.50
42	54,068	—	—	9	6,007.55
43	26,659	1	26,659.00	14	1,904.21
44	131,941	1	131,941.00	14	9,424.36
45	926,255	18	51,458.61	324	2,858.81



One needs only to glance at Table No. 10 to discover that school districts No. 76 Musselshell, No. 180 Fergus, No. 15 Roosevelt, No. 3 Sheridan, No. 12 Sanders, and others are far from desirable localities in which to attempt to educate children under the present plan of financing schools. The low valuations and high special levies tell a story of meager opportunities, short terms, probably inefficient teachers, and extremely high taxes. Similar conditions exist in many other districts of the state.

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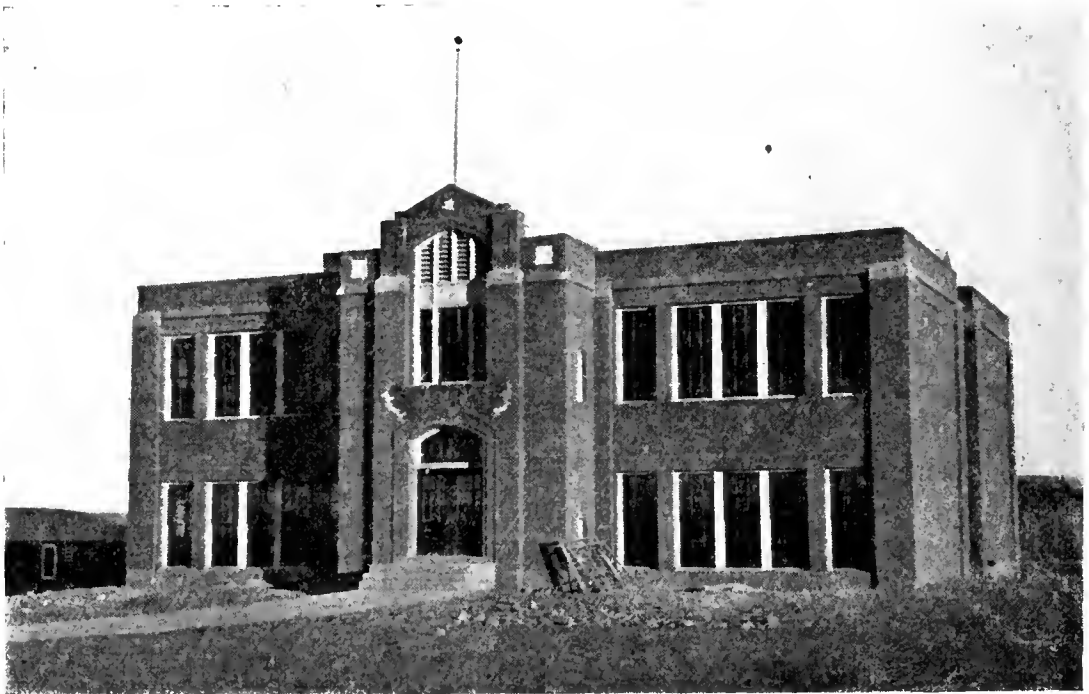
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2	363,524	1	363,524.00	211	1,722.86
3	271,094	2	135,547.00	57	4,756.03
4	201,531	1	201,531.00	28	7,197.53
5	126,831	1	126,831.00	11	11,530.00
6	152,577	—	—	46	33,168.91
7	41,599	1	41,599.00	11	3,781.73
8	69,894	1	69,894.00	6	11,649.00
9	776,091	10	77,609.10	417	1,861.13
10	1,022,067	1	1,022,067.00	8	127,758.38
12	103,303	2	51,651.50	83	1,244.61
13	1,356,815	2	678,407.50	51	26,604.22
14	136,331	1	136,331.00	24	5,680.46
15	117,638	—	—	12	9,803.16
16	109,382	1	109,382.00	27	4,051.18
17	198,821	—	—	5	39,764.20
18	57,290	1	57,290.00	13	4,406.92
20	17,064	—	—	6	2,844.00
21	282,042	2	141,021.00	16	17,627.63
22	115,700	1	115,700.00	11	10,518.18
24	56,124	1	56,124.00	10	5,612.40
25	946,762	2	473,381.00	39	24,275.95
26	74,455	1	74,455.00	8	9,306.88
27	65,990	1	65,990.00	7	9,427.14
28	240,129	1	240,129.00	14	17,152.07
29	37,503	—	—	2	18,751.50
30	82,459	—	—	26	3,171.50
31	136,575	2	68,287.50	36	3,793.75
32	179,217	1	179,217.00	20	8,960.85
33	42,224	1	42,224.00	20	2,111.20
34	380,896	1	380,896.00	8	47,612.00
36	43,560	1	43,560.00	14	3,111.43
38	129,485	1	129,485.00	22	5,885.68
39	50,953	1	50,953.00	10	5,095.30
40	61,514	1	61,514.00	11	5,592.18
41	57,095	1	57,095.00	2	28,547.50
42	54,068	—	—	9	6,007.55
43	26,659	1	26,659.00	14	1,904.21
44	131,941	1	131,941.00	11	9,424.36
45	926,255	18	51,458.61	324	2,858.81

Figure No. 7—Taxable Valuation Per Teacher in Lake County

Dist. No.		
19.....	|||||	\$45,430
22.....	|||||	\$28,335
23.....	|||||	\$49,174
Jt. 24.....	|||||	\$99,432
Jt. 25.....	|||||	\$16,447
Jt. 28.....	|||||	\$49,936
Jt. 32.....	|||||	\$101,230
35.....	|||||	\$33,415
38.....	|||||	\$61,585
Jt. 40.....	|||||	\$174,620
Jt. 41.....	|||||	\$90,310
42.....	|||||	\$33,645
46.....	|||||	\$77,010
52.....	|||||	44,045
53.....	|||||	\$23,330
55.....	|||||	\$40,845
57.....	|||||	\$54,305
65.....	|||||	\$46,380
67.....	|||||	\$81,410
Jt. 71.....	|||||	\$95,813
73.....	|||||	\$85,890



PUBLIC SCHOOL—ROBERTS

Figure No. 8—Taxable Valuation Per Teacher in Missoula County

Dist. No.		
1	.....	\$109,459
3	.....	\$228,344
4	.....	\$294,656
5	.....	\$111,720
7	.....	\$81,534
11	.....	\$148,840
13	.....	\$206,571
14	.....	\$148,577
15	.....	\$142,076
16	.....	\$44,241
18	.....	\$152,372
20	.....	\$208,507
22	.....	\$146,845
23	.....	\$84,810
25	.....	\$166,415
29	.....	\$39,371
30	.....	\$113,220
31	.....	\$76,650
33	.....	\$100,646
34	.....	\$102,135
36	.....	\$192,050
37	.....	\$40,048
38	.....	\$21,069
39	.....	\$21,371
40	.....	\$119,691
41	.....	\$123,951
42	.....	\$107,373
43	.....	\$193,597
45	.....	\$58,065

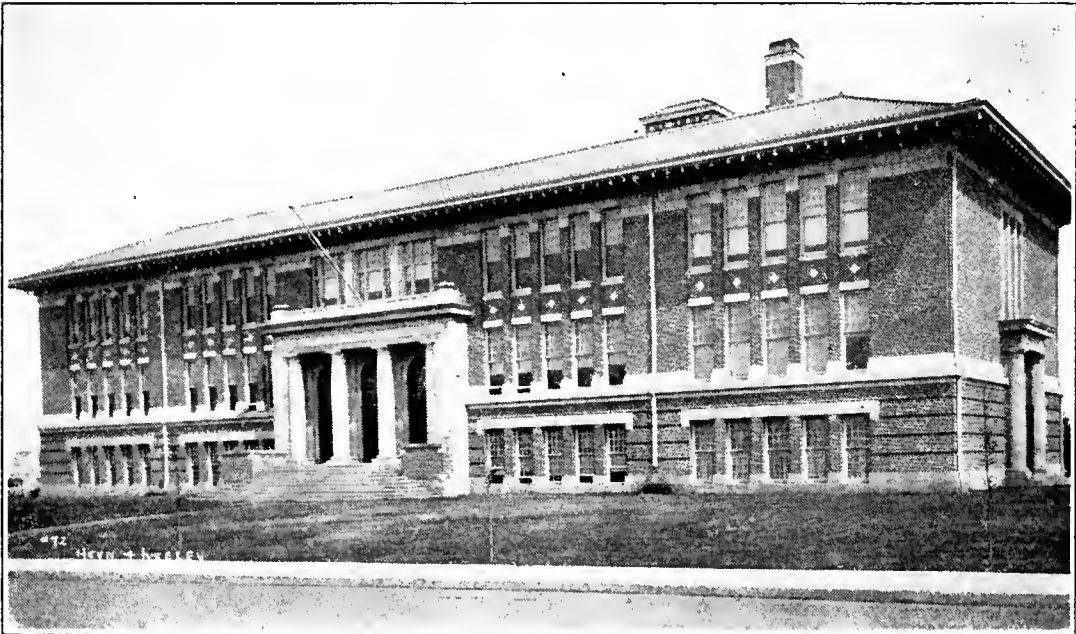
Figure No. 9—Taxable Valuation Per Teacher in Carbon County

Dist. No.		
1	.....	\$52,767
2	.....	\$55,108
30	.....	\$44,168
Co. Unit	.....	\$53,735

Figure No. 10—Valuation Per Teacher in Daniels County

Dist. No.		
1.....	|||||	\$34,200
2.....	|||||	\$41,975
3.....	|||||	\$28,979
4.....	|||||	\$52,511
5.....	|||||	\$146,038
6.....	|||||	\$57,403
7.....	|||||	\$56,850
8.....	|||||	\$79,759
9.....	|||||	\$82,681
10.....	|||||	\$74,089
11.....	|||||	\$51,997
12.....	|||||	\$57,508
13.....	|||||	\$54,084
14.....	|||||	\$40,016
15.....	|||||	\$35,939
16.....	|||||	\$71,566
17.....	|||||	\$53,790

The map of Montana on page 32 shows the distribution of special levies by counties, clearly indicating not only the sharp contrasts in abilities of counties but also the striking differences in abilities of districts within counties to carry out the important program of providing schools for children.



JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL—GREAT FALLS

Table No. 12—Range of Levies in Montana School Districts, 1925-26

County	Total No. of Dists.	No. of Jt. Dists.		No. Dists Having no Levy	No. Districts having maintenance levy				
		No. Incl. in Total No. of Dists.	Total No. of Jt. Dists.		Less than 5m.	5 to 9+m.	10 to 10+m.	11 to 20m.	Above 20m.
Beaverhead	39	2	2	4	3	14	14	4	
Big Horn	9						7	1	1
Blaine	48			4	5	12	24	2	1
Broadwater	33	2	2	4	7	6	15	1	
Carbon	55							50	5
Carter	32	2	2			14	18		
Cascade	77			4	12	21	30	10	
Choteau	91			6	3	20	43	17	2
Custer	34	8	9		2	3	26	3	
Daniels	17						3	7	7
Dawson	68	7	7	5		10	30	14	9
Deer Lodge	15	2	2	1	3	7	4		
Fallon	38	3	4			11	10	15	2
Fergus	136	15	15	36	20	17	8	41	14
Flathead	54	6	6	1	7	13	23	9	1
Gallatin	69	4	5	1	5	23	37	3	
Garfield	54					12	17	23	2
Glacier	13	3	3	1			9	3	
Golden Valley	48	17	17	7	7	8	17	7	2
Granite	23	4	4	5	5	4	9		
Hill	65			3	9	14	37	2	
Jefferson	28	2	3	4	4	10	9	1	
Judith Basin	49		4	2	13	10	22	2	
Lake	16	2	7	1			10	2	3
Lewis and Clark	39		1	3	4	7	18	5	2
Liberty	27	2	2	3	3	8	11	2	
Lincoln	24						19	3	1
McCone	52	2	4		1	6	33	10	2
Madison	51		6	8	4	5	23	7	4
Meagher	22	3	3	8	7	4	3		
Mineral	10	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	
Missoula	31	2	7	6	8	6	6	5	
Musselshell	51		8	2	2	2	24	8	13
Park	68	1	2	8	8	18	33		1
Petroleum	25		10	1	1	3	12	7	1
Phillips	47			1	1		30	13	2
Pondera	29	4	5	2	1	4	15	5	2
Powder River	30		3			1	26	3	
Powell	32		4	5	7	14	6		
Prairie	26		4		1	5	14	6	
Ravalli	25		1			9	10	6	
Richland	88		4	1	1	3	61	14	8
Roosevelt	23	2	2			2	6	11	4
Rosebud	43	4	5	6	2	7	24	2	2
Sanders	14		2		1	1	8	4	
Sheridan	47		2				10	19	18
Silver Bow	8		1			3	4	1	
Stillwater	73	16	19	4	3	8	36	15	7
Sweet Grass	52	1	15	3	14	19	16		
Teton	46		2	5	4	6	26	4	1
Toole	43		6	2	4	8	29		
Treasure	15		4		2	2	9	2	
Valley	21				1		12	8	
Wheatland	26		8	1	6	6	11	2	
Wibaux	26		7	1		3	18	4	
Yellowstone	50		6	3	4	12	28	3	
Totals	2275	117	236	163	197	404	1007	387	117

Joint districts are counted in county appearing first in the alphabet.

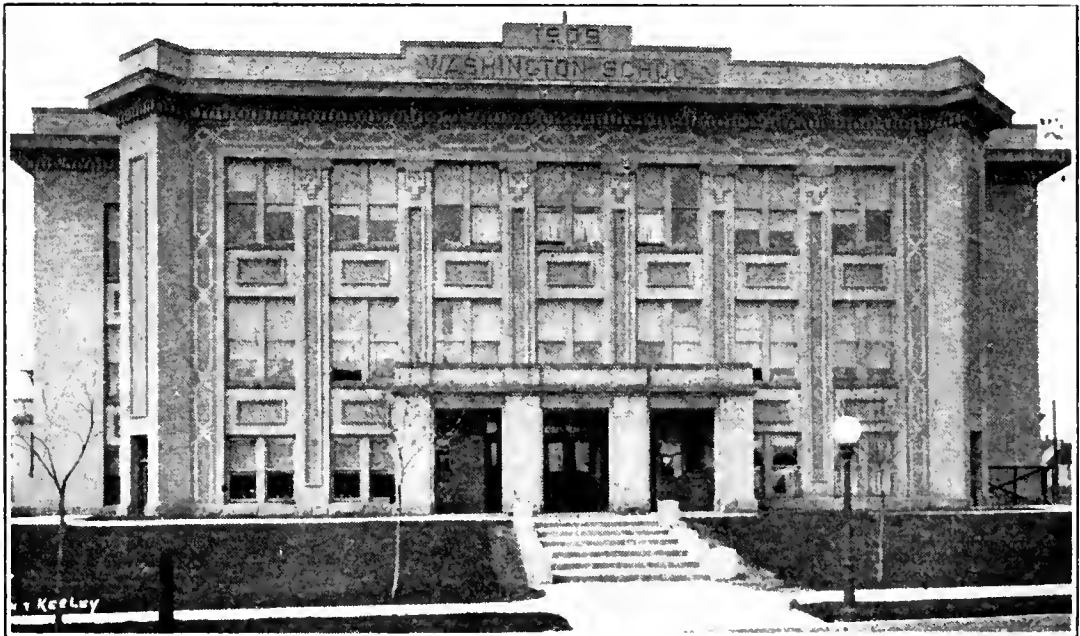
Table No. 13—Taxable Valuations of Counties Showing Variations in School District Levies, 1925-26

County	No Levy	Less than 5 mills (Not incl'd 'g no mills)	5 to 9 mills	10 to 10+ mills	11 to 20 mills	Above 20 mills	Totals
Beaverhead	\$ 365,746	\$ 672,403	\$ 2,761,238	\$ 2,200,213	\$ 759,096	\$	\$ 6,758,696
Big Horn				5,136,345	524,727	70,401	5,781,473
Blaine	246,894	1,095,526	1,832,420	2,734,256	939,025	37,318	6,885,433
Broadwater	287,026	1,055,452	592,604	1,876,068	37,427		3,848,577
Carbon					6,367,815	1,343,833	7,711,648
Carter			1,515,210	1,468,198			2,983,408
Cascade	196,326	2,061,549	23,567,646	5,418,953	762,707		32,007,131
Chouteau	428,742	138,857	3,468,573	4,904,898	1,385,168	98,961	10,425,199
Custer		1,188,695	203,292	6,750,310	333,280		8,476,077
Daniels				300,153	876,801	2,036,302	3,213,256
Dawson	329,378		1,072,784	3,992,103	732,902	542,732	6,669,899
Deer Lodge	28,140	474,496	8,887,169	442,427			9,832,232
Fallon			740,838	694,678	2,399,759	195,852	4,031,127
Fergus	2,822,008	2,283,553	5,361,808	478,669	3,250,245	1,145,432	15,341,715
Flathead	170,525	1,375,045	1,536,290	5,690,410	4,134,505	2,740	12,909,515
Gallatin	76,430	907,084	3,126,973	8,924,820	799,713		13,835,020
Garfield			956,897	1,540,653	2,227,507	50,370	4,775,427
Glacier	24,110			3,048,900	513,172		3,586,182
Golden Valley	577,922	920,865	431,833	618,410	1,045,529	90,039	3,684,648
Granite	1,043,639	1,325,675	512,195	510,817			3,392,326
Hill	209,727	595,481	1,285,197	6,204,998	930,930		9,226,333
Jefferson	649,098	1,030,865	1,739,305	1,748,239	363,436		5,530,943
Judith Basin	262,044	1,328,161	1,293,877	4,499,026	652,138		8,035,246
Lake	23,330	5,360		963,655	833,170	1,969,480	3,794,995
Lewis and Clark	2,359,012	1,925,306	1,326,120	8,622,815	2,024,683	97,723	16,355,659
Liberty	111,202	491,044	762,215	1,326,560	79,032		2,770,053
Lincoln			97,003	6,055,628	178,191	231,472	6,562,294
McCone		82,716	584,843	3,338,723	742,289	149,460	4,898,031
Madison	826,927	912,002	541,676	1,567,512	894,906	950,822	5,693,845
Meagher	1,225,263	1,730,210	725,406	309,652			3,990,531
Mineral	231,662	263,751	305,881	2,404,091	526,415		3,731,800
Missoula	968,551	1,648,210	984,104	1,596,432	9,970,017	186,905	15,354,219
Musselshell	180,635	353,535	330,423	1,260,374	566,835	2,296,394	4,998,196
Park	401,400	1,232,271	2,006,085	5,694,201		137,733	9,471,690
Petroleum	27,917	68,661	384,702	2,937,914	317,106	51,331	3,787,631

Phillips	5,504	64,071	654,247	2,904,592	2,990,269	630,593	6,595,029
Pondera	402,514	34,698	68,156	1,591,518	2,457,827	134,762	5,275,566
Powder River			1,365,660	2,191,195	285,045		2,544,396
Powell	843,314	1,620,235	2,248,099	2,754,656	603,404		6,583,865
Prairie		75,599		2,065,926			4,998,028
Ravalli			795,197	1,444,984	3,414,191		5,654,372
Richland	49,825	78,075	144,742	3,227,334	820,313	1,470,170	5,790,459
Roosevelt			391,122	897,016	3,627,274	584,166	5,499,578
Rosebud	*595,935	*82,964	*1,071,086	*4,427,573	*766,354	*584,109	*7,528,021
Sanders		323,639	193,367	6,227,684	1,944,280		8,688,970
Sheridan				730,065	2,397,142	3,175,239	6,292,416
Silver Bow			*767,720	*2,116,770	*29,512,105		*32,396,595
Stillwater	179,812	586,015	1,307,684	1,639,349	2,063,278	639,728	6,415,866
Sweet Grass	480,373	1,726,124	2,512,952	758,338	144,691		5,622,478
Teton	402,226	350,666	550,108	3,755,126	598,278	392,033	6,048,437
Toole	64,434	504,198	1,305,662	3,517,623			5,391,917
Treasure		211,223	578,506	1,242,613	138,264		2,170,606
Valley		227,362		2,351,849	5,534,697		8,113,908
Wheatland	160,189	1,450,389	767,189	3,630,107	220,861		6,258,735
Wibaux	240,243		288,207	1,572,057	467,486		2,567,993
Yellowstone	703,912	644,488	2,310,920	15,847,206	1,478,199		20,984,725
Totals	\$ 18,201,935	\$ 33,176,519	\$ 86,260,281	\$170,195,182	\$104,632,484	\$ 19,296,100	\$431,762,501

* Approximations. Accurate figures not available.

The Nineteenth Legislative Assembly in 1925 attempted to relieve Montana's serious inequalities in school support by passing a referendum measure which proposed a 5-mill tax to be distributed by legislative appropriation. This measure was recommended by a joint committee from both the house and senate after several weeks of study of Montana's educational problems and probable means of their solution. There was general lack of understanding of the measure, however, on the part of the public generally and no organization with sufficient funds to finance a publicity campaign came forward to support it. Montana Education Association, which has consistently supported the idea of other state taxes than a property tax for the schools as the fairest method of equalizing the tax load, finally agreed to endorse the proposed 5-mill property tax in the belief that it would be more just to obtain in a more uniform manner the same funds now secured from a very strikingly unequal property tax. The association, however, lacked funds with which to send out speakers and otherwise to combat misleading information diligently circulated by opposing interests. Individuals here and there over the state who understood both the fairness and the seriousness of the proposal did effective work. The arguments of one legislator touched a vital point when he said "As a matter of pure justice to thousands of children now undergoing unreasonable hardships striving to make something of themselves, and the parents who are taxing themselves into bankruptcy that their children might go to school, why should not the state as a whole and the millions of wealth now almost untaxed for school purposes be made to carry a larger portion of our school burden?" The vote at the November election stood 53,143 for and 86,897 against, a surprisingly large favorable vote, considering the handicaps of the supporters and the energetic efforts of the opposition.



WASHINGTON SCHOOL—GREAT FALLS

Table No. 13 shows that over \$18,000,000 of wealth of the state in 1925-26 bore no special district levies while a valuation of \$19,000,000 bore special district levies in excess of 20 mills. The classification of valuations by counties in this table makes clear which counties are carrying a heavy taxation load for school support. This table studied in connection with Table No. 15, which shows average length of school term, will indicate how serious an effort is being made to maintain a full nine months' term of school in all counties. It is known that several counties which have no valuations bearing over 10 mill levies (see Table No. 13) solve the taxation question by simply maintaining short terms of school. In other counties full terms of nine months are maintained despite the cost. Results of longer terms can usually be discovered in increased percentage of high school enrollment within the county. Where short terms are maintained children become prepared for high school in much fewer numbers. This point appears to have had a distinct bearing upon the findings of the Normal School Commission in selecting a site for the Eastern Montana Normal School.



FLATHEAD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL BAND—KALISPELL

EXPENDITURES

A study of Table No. 14, Comparison of School Expenditures, discloses the fact that Montana's total school costs, including liquidation of debts and building and equipment is still far below total costs in 1920 and 1922. It is interesting also to note in the same table and Figure No. 11 following, that costs for maintenance alone, while gradually increasing since 1924, are still below maintenance costs of 1921 and 1922. The total cost of instruction is below that of 1922.

Table No. 14—Comparison of School Expenditures

	1920	1922	1921	1926
1. Enrollment	126,238	119,394	117,793	116,990
2. Number of Teaching Positions.....	6,215	6,096	5,699	5,804
3. Number of Teachers.....	7,215	6,559	6,357	6,295
4. Cost of Instruction—				
School Boards and Business				
Offices	\$ 160,921.69	\$ 176,721.70	\$ 160,946.67	\$ 170,221.54
Salary of Superintendents and				
Principals	383,303.24	479,638.20	474,774.68	551,193.16
Salary and Expenses of Super-				
visors of Instruction.....	132,219.00	106,230.49	76,985.08	87,631.78
Salary and Expense of Supervis-				
ing Principals.....	229,986.64	267,006.47	205,873.89	162,520.01
Salaries of Teachers.....	5,691,427.28	6,820,755.27	6,043,235.66	6,207,013.00
Total Cost of Instruction.....	6,597,857.85	7,850,352.13	6,961,915.98	7,178,579.49
5. Plant Operation and Maintenance—				
Wages of Janitors.....	508,813.07	551,902.37	527,900.90	548,154.67
Fuel, Water, Lights and Janitor				
Supplies	617,853.85	692,399.56	594,633.53	580,436.29
Maintenance of School Plant.....	445,958.37	295,833.35	308,524.34	364,875.56
Textbooks	274,245.65	191,043.13	211,621.22	239,243.36
Supplies	356,683.33	295,170.69	247,552.99	266,832.23
Library	87,014.52	58,394.16	59,753.72	72,729.15
Transportation	297,796.08	434,729.63	351,994.81	425,548.27
Total Plant Operation and				
Maintenance	2,588,364.87	2,519,472.89	2,301,981.51	2,497,819.53
6. Building and Equipment.....	2,077,505.10	2,459,582.27	415,797.32	460,258.36
7. Miscellaneous Expense—				
Compulsory attendance and census	44,352.79	31,229.04	20,608.57	20,730.40
Insurance, rents, etc.....	178,024.53	175,871.35	166,849.39	178,090.07
Promotion of health.....	31,873.44	34,407.76	14,891.97	16,110.20
Other auxiliary agencies.....	304,452.35	270,362.13	164,047.64	257,761.74
Total Miscellaneous Expense.....	558,703.11	511,870.28	366,397.57	472,692.41
8. Liquidation of Debts—				
Interest and sinking fund.....	462,770.22	710,503.04	776,735.68	711,726.04
Redemption of bonds.....	509,785.04	901,546.42	623,883.41	1,098,298.84
Total Liquidation of Debts.....	972,555.26	1,612,049.46	1,400,619.09	1,810,024.88
GRAND TOTAL	\$12,794,986.19	\$14,953,327.03	\$11,446,711.47	\$12,419,374.67

Figure No. 11—Enrollment and Expenditures for Maintenance, 1918 to 1926

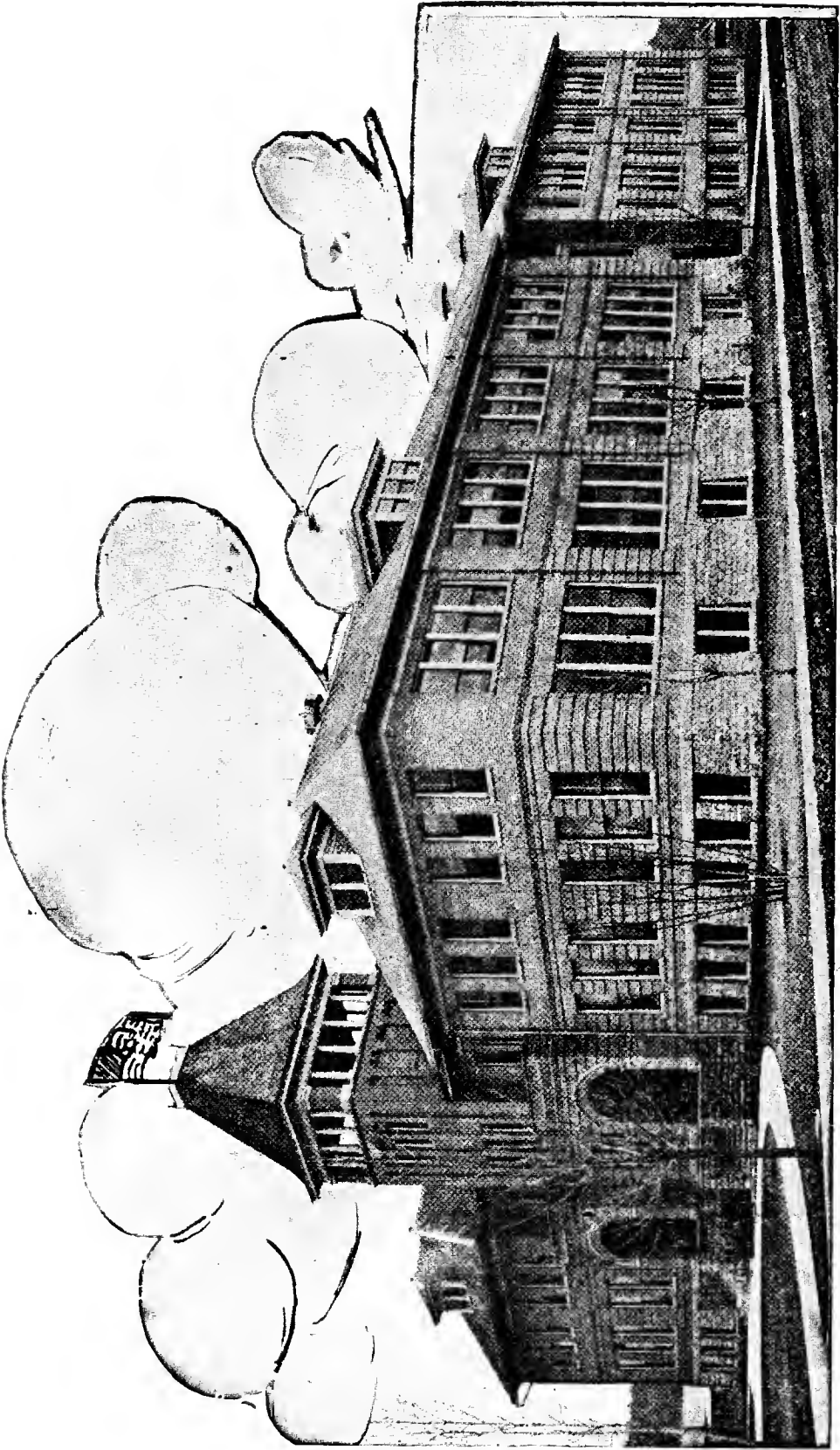
1918	118,189 children enrolled	\$6,732,141
1919	120,747 children enrolled	\$7,631,012
1920	126,238 children enrolled	\$9,744,926
1921	118,128 children enrolled	\$11,253,270
1922	119,394 children enrolled	\$10,881,695
1923	118,682 children enrolled	\$9,700,269
1924	117,793 children enrolled	\$9,630,295
1925	116,577 children enrolled	\$9,844,253
1926	116,990 children enrolled	\$10,149,091

The heavy building program in 1920 to 1922 has been almost entirely discontinued, the new school buildings for the entire state costing less than \$500,000 in 1924 and 1926. Another movement is pronounced and that is the redemption of bonds. There has been a decided increase in such payments, the total bonds redeemed in 1925-26 amounting to \$1,098,298.84, which is over \$474,000 more than the amount redeemed two years previously and more than double the amount redeemed in 1920.

Table No. 15 shows the cost of maintenance by counties, the elementary enrollment, the per capita cost in each, the length of school term and the rank of each county in average length of term. This table bears careful study in relation to previous tables.

Table No. 15—Cost, Enrollment, and Length of Term, 1925-26

County	Cost of Maintenance	Enrollment	Per Capita Cost	Average Length of Term	Rank in Length of Term
Beaverhead	\$ 109,554.75	1,073	\$102.10	173.9	23
Big Horn	93,945.32	1,416	66.34	176.9	8
Blaine	108,459.95	1,664	65.18	170	37
Broadwater	53,251.63	451	118.05	171.7	30
Carbon	187,894.81	3,159	59.47	175.4	15
Carter	55,590.22	856	64.94	160.2	54
Cascade	449,778.01	6,441	69.83	180.6	4
Chouteau	173,670.66	1,717	101.14	171.1	33
Custer	139,009.78	1,803	77.09	177.9	6
Daniels	88,051.39	1,327	66.35	167	45
Dawson	140,270.28	2,055	68.25	171.9	29
Deer Lodge	121,355.59	1,581	76.76	189.2	1
Fallon	80,753.90	1,058	76.32	161.9	50
Fergus	333,647.55	3,601	92.65	175.4	15
Flathead	208,935.37	3,591	58.18	179.4	5
Gallatin	216,956.71	2,732	79.41	176.9	8
Garfield	84,741.66	855	99.11	165	47
Glacier	68,866.48	853	80.73	172.7	26
Golden Valley	49,932.27	554	90.11	172.5	27
Granite	43,817.48	482	90.90	175.2	17
Hill	162,766.47	2,207	73.75	168.7	40
Jefferson	69,815.82	691	101.03	176.6	10
Judith Basin	113,389.53	1,206	94.02	172.7	25
Lake	95,784.87	1,629	58.79	175.1	18
Lewis and Clark	219,504.91	2,286	96.02	183	2
Liberty	47,904.05	469	102.13	173.7	24
Lincoln	102,791.43	1,443	71.23	175	20
McCone	75,468.77	966	78.12	133.4	56
Madison	91,850.12	1,084	84.73	175.9	13
Meagher	41,491.31	407	101.94	167.2	44
Mineral	43,013.29	387	111.14	176.2	12
Missoula	219,005.07	3,158	69.34	182.3	3
Musselshell	113,763.36	1,798	63.27	171.4	31
Park	146,722.71	1,833	80.04	175.1	18
Petroleum	69,458.09	497	139.75	164	48
Phillips	129,137.36	1,726	74.81	161.7	51
Pondera	* 86,322.77	1,160	74.41	172.5	27
Powder River	51,234.64	693	73.93	149.6	55
Powell	82,829.96	839	98.72	174.6	21
Prairie	69,286.46	903	76.72	167.6	43
Ravalli	109,927.28	1,808	60.80	170.7	36
Richland	121,640.74	2,357	51.60	166.9	46
Roosevelt	129,877.54	2,236	58.08	171.1	33
Rosebud	123,660.99	1,333	92.76	169.7	39
Sanders	95,518.97	935	102.15	174.5	22
Sheridan	158,362.50	2,446	64.74	168.7	40
Silver Bow	533,929.69	7,047	75.76	177	7
Stillwater	107,299.00	1,451	73.94	170.8	35
Sweet Grass	65,228.03	782	83.41	170	37
Teton	103,909.26	1,142	90.90	171.2	32
Toole	87,769.74	1,023	85.79	160.3	53
Treasure	31,007.70	332	93.40	167.9	42
Valley	170,476.30	2,385	71.47	160.4	52
Wheatland	73,884.44	893	82.74	176.6	10
Wibaux	47,001.14	681	69.01	163.9	49
Yellowstone	355,163.34	5,992	59.27	175.9	13
Total	\$7,154,681.46	95,494	\$ 74.92	173.2	25



FLATHEAD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL—KALISPELL

THE CHILDREN



ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOLS

The biennial survey of educational conditions in the state reveals the fact that the total enrollment and the number of schools both decreased slightly during the last biennium. The total number of schools in session during 1923-24 was 2910 and the total number during 1925-26 was 2883. The schools in session the two school years above mentioned are classified as follows:

	1923-24	1925-26
One-room schools	2481	2445
Two-room schools	110	121
Village schools in third class districts	164 with 138 H. S.	150 with 113 H. S.
City schools in first and second class districts	155 with 72 H. S.	167 with 82 H. S.

It is evident from the above figures that the greatest decrease occurred in one-room schools. There was an increase of eleven two-room schools. Village schools in third class districts and high schools in third class districts decreased considerably, the decrease, however, being more apparent than real, since several third class districts moved into the second class group.

Table No. 16 shows that Montana still maintains several schools for one child each. The report is hardly encouraging as two years ago there were nine schools maintained for one child, and the year 1925-26 there were eight such schools. The other figures for schools with five children or fewer enrolled remain practically the same as two years ago, 25 schools having been maintained for two children each, 38 schools for three children each, 85 schools for four children each, and 113 schools for five children each.

Table No. 16—Classification of Schools According to Enrollment, 1925-26

Number of Children Enrolled	Elementary Schools		Villages of Third Class Districts		Cities of First and Second Class Districts	
	One-Teacher	Two-Teacher	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School
1	8					
2	25					
3	38					
4	85					
5	113	1		2	2	
6 to 10	778			7	14	
11 to 20	1093	8	6	13	5	1
21 to 40	309	66	20	50	15	3
More than 40	30	46	124	41	131	78
Total	2479	121	150	113	167	82

Table No. 17 shows the distribution of small schools by counties. Beaverhead, Broadwater, Judith Basin, Lewis and Clark, Meagher, Toole, and Valley are the counties which maintained one-pupil schools in 1925-26.

**Table No. 17—Number of One-Teacher Schools with Enrollment of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Pupils
1925-26**

County	NUMBER ENROLLED				
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Beaverhead	1		1	1	1
Big Horn				1	1
Blaine			1	2	2
Broadwater	1	1	2	2	
Carbon		1			1
Carter				1	
Cascade			4		3
Chouteau				3	4
Custer			1	4	5
Daniels					
Dawson				1	4
Deer Lodge				2	1
Fallon				1	
Fergus		2	2	5	9
Flathead			1	2	1
Gallatin		1			1
Garfield				3	3
Glacier					
Golden Valley				2	1
Granite		1	1	3	1
Hill		1		3	4
Jefferson			1	1	3
Judith Basin	1			1	2
Lake			1		
Lewis and Clark	1	1	2	2	1
Liberty				2	1
Lincoln			1	1	
McCone					3
Madison			3		7
Meagher	1		2	2	1
Mineral					
Missoula		1	1	2	
Musselshell			3	5	2
Park			3	1	3
Petroleum		1	1		3
Phillips			1		4
Pondera					4
Powder River		3	1	2	4
Powell			1	3	2
Prairie		1		5	2
Ravalli			1	1	2
Richland			1	5	3
Roosevelt					1
Rosebud				4	2
Sanders				1	2
Sheridan				1	
Silver Bow					1
Stillwater		4		2	3
Sweet Grass		2		2	3
Teton					3
Toole	2	1		1	4
Treasure					2
Valley	1	1		1	
Wheatland			1		2
Wibaux				4	
Yellowstone		3	1		1
TOTAL	8	25	38	85	113

**Table No. 19—Age-Grade Distribution of Montana Public School Pupils
Survey, 1925-26**

Age in Years	Kinder- garten		First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth		Sixth		Seventh		Eighth		1st Year H. S.		2nd Year H. S.		3rd Year H. S.		4th Year H. S.		Graduates, Spec., etc.		TOTALS			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
5	285	270	513	565	14	13																							812	848		
6			5492	4880	705	818	18	23	1	2																			3	2	5919	5725
7			1694	1300	3247	3396	717	851	28	38	1	1																	3	1	5690	5590
8			191	322	1670	1328	2745	2829	711	999	37	74																	3	2	5688	5557
9			163	98	594	373	1640	1300	2428	2536	683	915	66	110	9	9		1											1		5587	5312
10			73	37	215	117	739	438	1588	1370	1965	2189	669	892	81	127	7	9											7	5	5314	5179
11			30	14	68	14	265	164	806	565	1498	1345	1939	2059	702	845	83	124	2	4									10	1	5403	5168
12			16	7	36	21	137	61	358	233	822	632	1130	1278	1335	1775	585	795	56	82	4	7							9	5	4988	4905
13			11	2	20	3	76	24	172	82	375	271	931	666	1329	1268	1429	1720	420	592	52	88							11	12	4823	4731
14			4	1	10	3	22	13	81	45	213	120	437	285	859	645	1381	1376	1068	1345	311	446	33	47	5	10			13	8	4110	4344
15			3	2	3	3	12	4	38	19	113	59	211	115	435	299	955	733	968	1021	793	1042	245	372	42	61	20	1	3838	3737		
16			3		4		5		16	6	25	13	53	24	151	87	350	332	588	519	681	850	585	862	217	310	9	6	2577	3128		
17				1	1	1	6	1	4	1	7	7	18	6	45	25	119	86	249	211	388	101	562	626	187	790	14	15	1900	2170		
18			2		1		1				3	2	3	4	7	10	12	24	72	53	184	155	285	295	462	511	22	36	1084	1093		
19			2				1										3	9	20	17	83	54	120	116	213	199	17	26	470	423		
20			1						1		1		1		1		1		2	10	10	20	12	56	31	130	93	20	35	242	187	
Over 20													1			1		1			1			1	3	9	8	2	13	14	21	
TOTALS	285	270	8198	7229	6588	6121	6377	5703	6265	5896	5743	5628	5759	5119	5151	5092	1958	5211	3463	3857	2517	3055	1887	2358	1565	2015	170	177	58839	59151		

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES

The total enrollment by grades is shown in Table No. 18. While the total school enrollment is about 3400 fewer than two years ago, there is an increase in the enrollment of the seventh grade, first and fourth years of high school, and special high school students. The largest decrease is found in the first grade where very naturally children are often kept out of school if distances are great or transportation is difficult.

Table No. 18—Enrollment by Grades, 1925-26

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent of Total
Kindergarten	285	270	555	.5
First	8,198	7,229	15,427	13.2
Second	6,588	6,121	12,709	10.9
Third	6,377	5,703	12,080	10.3
Fourth	6,265	5,896	12,161	10.4
Fifth	5,743	5,628	11,371	9.8
Sixth	5,759	5,449	11,208	9.6
Seventh	5,154	5,092	10,246	8.7
Eighth	4,958	5,211	10,169	8.6
1st Year H. S.	3,463	3,857	7,320	6.3
2nd Year H. S.	2,517	3,055	5,572	4.8
3rd Year H. S.	1,887	2,358	4,245	3.6
4th Year H. S.	1,565	2,015	3,580	3.0
Special	170	177	347	.3
TOTAL	58,929	58,061	116,990	100.0

PROGRESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The decrease in the number of over-age children in the elementary and high schools of the state since 1918 is encouraging. In 1918 the per cent of school children not making normal progress, that is, over seven years old in the first grade, over eight in the second, and so on, was 24.7 in only 35 counties; in 1920, 26.8% in all but one city and one county; in 1922, 22.9% in all counties; in 1924, 21.2%, and in 1926, 19.3% in all counties. The total number of retarded children is still enormous, as is shown in Table No. 20. There are 13,110 boys and 9,337 girls who are retarded, the largest number being found in the sixth grade. The number is smaller in the seventh and eighth grades and in high school, as children in many rural districts pass the compulsory school age in the sixth grade or lower and then drop out of school.

Table No. 19 on a previous page shows over 800 children who are eight years of age in the first grade, over 260 who are nine years of age in the first grade, 110 who are ten years of age in the first grade, 44 who are eleven years of age in the first grade. Equally serious evidences of the handicaps of no schools and short terms are discoverable in this age-grade table throughout the grades. The number of twelve to fifteen year old children in the first to fourth grades is truly alarming when we realize that most of such children leave school with ability to do little more than read simple words and write their names. But few of them will ever have facility in reading or will be able to participate intelligently as adult citizens.

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Table No. 20—Children Older than Normal Age for Grade

Grades	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1	799	9.7	484	6.7	1,283	8.3
2	952	14.4	566	9.2	1,518	11.9
3	1,257	19.7	700	12.3	1,957	16.2
4	1,479	23.6	951	16.1	2,430	19.9
5	1,559	27.1	1,104	19.6	2,663	23.4
6	1,654	28.7	1,099	20.2	2,753	24.6
7	1,498	29.1	1,067	20.9	2,565	25.0
8	1,473	29.7	1,186	22.8	2,659	26.1
1st Yr. H. S.	949	27.4	810	21.0	1,759	24.0
2nd Yr. H. S.	676	26.9	622	20.3	1,298	23.3
3rd Yr. H. S.	462	24.5	448	19.0	910	21.4
4th Yr. H. S.	352	22.5	300	14.4	652	18.2
Total	13,110	22.4	9,337	16.2	22,447	19.3

About the same number as two years ago are younger than normal age for grade. These are found chiefly in city and village schools where children have opportunity to enter the first grade early and continue regularly through school. Table No. 21 shows 16,314 such children. This number diminishes rapidly after the seventh grade.

Table No. 21—Children Younger than Normal Age for Grade

Grades	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1	513	6.3	565	7.8	1,078	7.0
2	719	10.9	831	13.6	1,550	12.2
3	735	11.5	874	15.3	1,609	13.3
4	770	12.3	1,039	17.6	1,809	14.9
5	721	12.6	990	17.6	1,711	15.0
6	736	12.8	1,004	18.4	1,740	15.5
7	792	15.4	982	19.3	1,774	17.3
8	675	13.6	929	17.8	1,604	15.8
1st Yr. H. S.	478	13.8	678	17.6	1,156	15.8
2nd Yr. H. S.	367	14.6	541	17.7	908	16.3
3rd Yr. H. S.	278	14.7	422	17.9	700	16.5
4th Yr. H. S.	264	16.9	411	20.4	675	18.9
Total	7,048	12.1	9,266	16.1	16,314	14.1

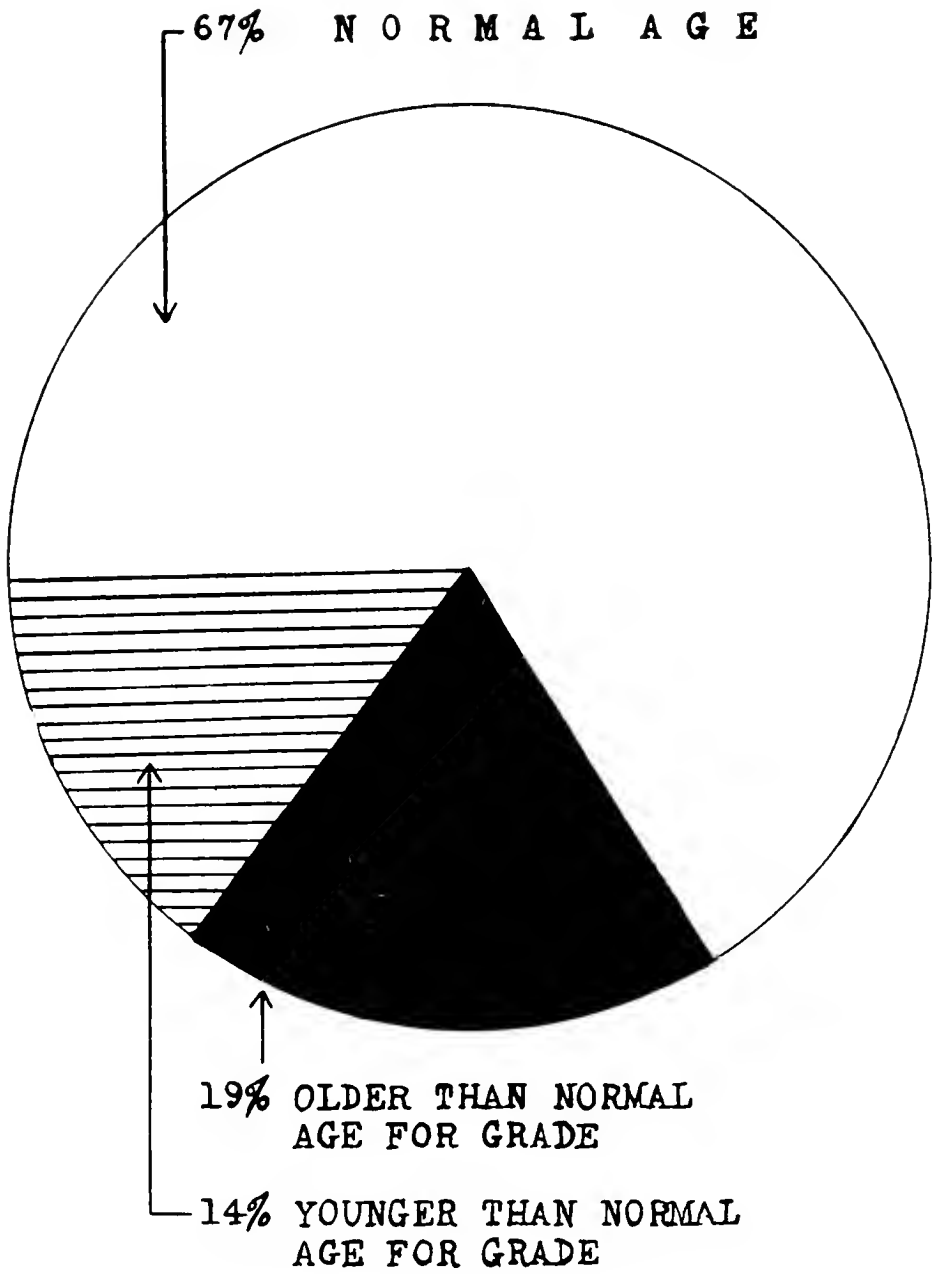
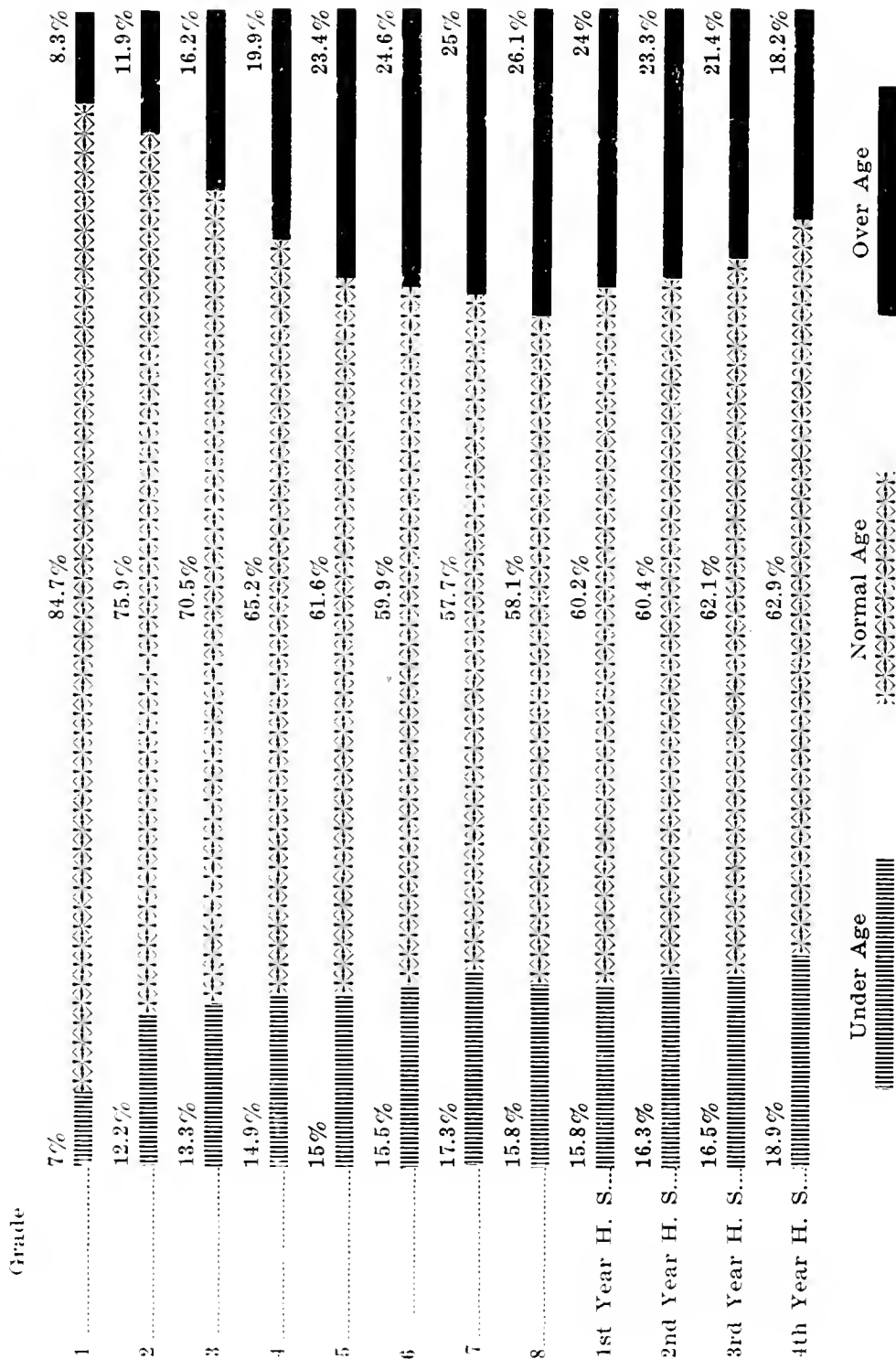


Figure No. 12—Distribution of Pupils Under Age, of Normal Age, and Over Age.



There were 221 schools in the state unopened in 1925-26, a good number of them for the reason that there were few, if any, children to attend school, but a large number for the reason that funds were insufficient to maintain a school.

Table No. 22 shows 419 children with four months terms or less, a vast improvement over 1923-24 when that number was 1410. 541 children had a term of five months, 950 six months, and 2186 seven months. Normal progress is, of course, impossible in such schools which almost invariably are taught by inexperienced teachers of limited training.

Table No. 22—Length of Term, 1925-26

	No. of Schools	Per Cent	Pupil Enroll- ment	Per Cent
In session 20 days or less.....	1	.03	7	.006
In session 21 to 40 days.....	10	.31	73	.062
In session 41 to 60 days.....	15	.49	91	.078
In session 61 to 80 days.....	33	1.07	248	.212
In session 81 to 100 days.....	70	2.26	541	.462
In session 101 to 120 days.....	111	3.59	950	.812
In session 121 to 140 days.....	216	6.98	2,186	1.869
In session 141 to 160 days.....	568	18.35	6,803	5.815
In session 161 to 180 days.....	1,955	63.17	80,360	68.689
In session over 180 days.....	116	3.75	25,731	21.995
Total schools in session.....	3,095	100.00	116,990	100.000
Schools unopened.....	221			
Total	3,316			

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM

Table No. 15, Cost, Enrollment, and Length of Term, shows the average length of school term in each county. It will be observed that four counties average barely an eight months term, which means that a number of schools in such counties have much shorter terms. Deer Lodge county ranks first with 189.2 days for the average term, Lewis and Clark second with an average of 183 days, Missoula third with an average of 182.3 days, Cascade fourth with an average of 180.6 days, and Flathead fifth with an average of 179.4 days.

ILLITERACY

Montana's illiteracy problem cannot be solved as long as it is permitted to grow among the children of the state and funds are lacking to combat it among adults. The following statistics for 1920 taken from the Federal Census are probably not greatly altered at the present time.

Montana Illiteracy Statistics, 1920

Total number illiterates 10 years old and over.....	9,544
Native white illiterates.....	1,067
Foreign born white illiterates.....	5,178
Illiterate negroes.....	87
Illiterate males of voting age.....	5,076
Illiterate females of voting age.....	3,995
Rural illiteracy.....	7,278
Urban illiteracy.....	2,266
Percentage of illiteracy in state.....	2.3

Illiteracy by Counties

Mineral	3	Sanders	82
Carter	9	Powell	83
Liberty	12	Gallatin	84
Broadwater	15	Dawson	102
Powder River	20	Sheridan	109
Meagher	22	Jefferson	128
Toole	23	Phillips	137
Wibaux	23	Lincoln	141
Prairie	28	Musselshell	155
Sweet Grass	31	Valley	157
Granite	32	Park	188
Treasure	39	Flathead	197
Wheatland	41	Lewis and Clark.....	218
Chouteau	46	Glacier	293
Fallon	46	Blaine	355
McCone	54	Carbon	356
Madison	55	Hill	372
Garfield	59	Roosevelt	399
Beaverhead	59	Fergus	441
Peton	62	Cascade	467
Stillwater	64	Deer Lodge	478
Richland	65	Missoula	515
Ravalli	66	Yellowstone	622
Pondera	69	Big Horn	825
Custer	80	Silver Bow	1221

Illiteracy by Cities

(10,000 or More Population)		Deer Lodge	59
Anaconda	237	Dillon	24
Billings	177	Glendive	69
Butte	772	Havre	95
Great Falls	174	Kalispell	20
Helena	116	Lewistown	45
Missoula	79	Livingston	151
(2,500 to 10,000)		Miles City	43
Bozeman	20	Red Lodge	169
		Whitefish	18

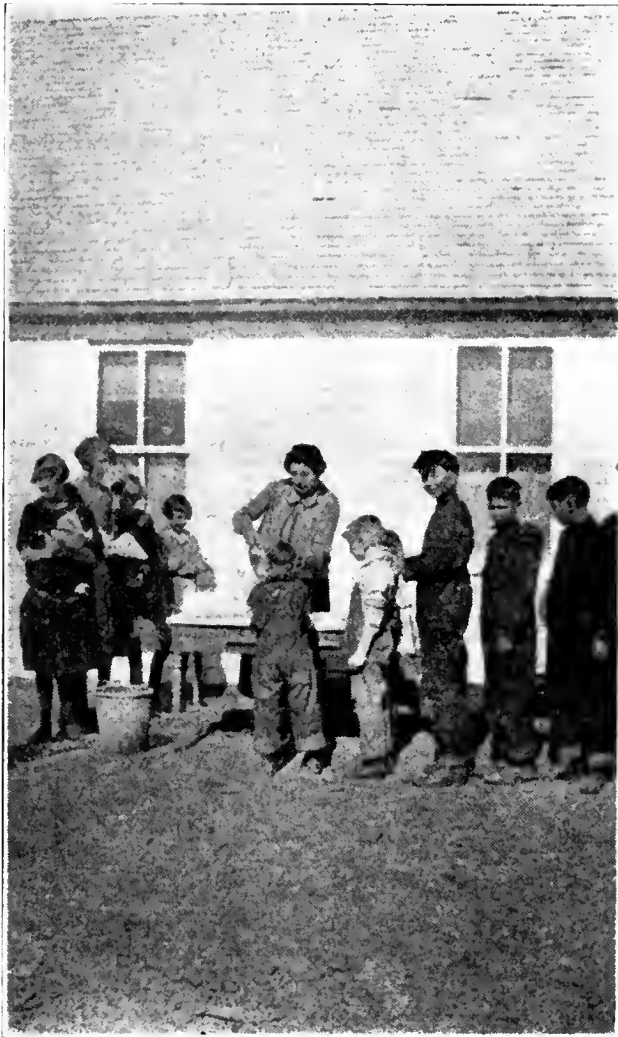
Note—The counties are listed in the order of their literacy. Cities are listed alphabetically.

Total number illiterates in state in 1910—14,457.

Percentage of illiteracy in state in 1910—4.8.

HEALTH WORK

As financial conditions improve, health work is being gradually re-established in a number of Montana's city schools. It is still seriously neglected in rural schools except in counties employing full time health officers or county nurses or both. There is general recognition of the importance of attention to the health of school children and a realization of serious results which may be avoided through the activities of nurses or health officers. Doubtless this work will again be well organized in many counties in the state as financial conditions continue to improve.



Dawson County teacher encouraging hand-washing habits.

HIGH SCHOOLS

High School Information Elsewhere Obtainable

In November of every year there is issued by the Department of Public Instruction an Educational Directory which gives considerable information regarding Montana high schools. Included in it are the following items:

1. Names and salaries of administrators and teachers.
2. High and grade school enrollment.
3. List of high schools accredited by the State Board of Education, by the North Central Association, and by the Northwest Association.
4. Standards of the State Board of Education for Accrediting High Schools.

In Tables No. 38 and 39 of this report there is to be found also information concerning training and salaries of the high school teachers.

High School Enrollment

High school enrollment by grades and by sexes during the last two school years is found in Table No. 23.

Table No. 23—High School Enrollment by Grades.

Classification	1924-25			1925-26		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ninth Grade	3,561	3,836	7,397	3,463	3,857	7,320
Tenth Grade	2,284	2,904	5,188	2,517	3,055	5,572
Eleventh Grade	1,988	2,366	4,354	1,887	2,358	4,245
Twelfth Grade	1,452	1,935	3,387	1,565	2,015	3,580
Post Graduates	55	82	137	79	145	224
TOTAL	9,340	11,123	20,463	9,511	11,430	20,941

Comparisons by Counties

A somewhat different view is secured when tabulation is made on the basis of counties; such a plan was adopted in compiling Table No. 24 showing kindergarten, elementary, and high school enrollment for the last four years.

Especial attention is directed to the last four columns of Table No. 24 in which are listed the percentages that high school enrollment was of the elementary grades.

Since the comparison here is not between total but between relative enrollments, it is evident that those counties in which the percentage is high are actually giving high school education to a greater comparative number of elementary school graduates than those counties in which the percentage is low.

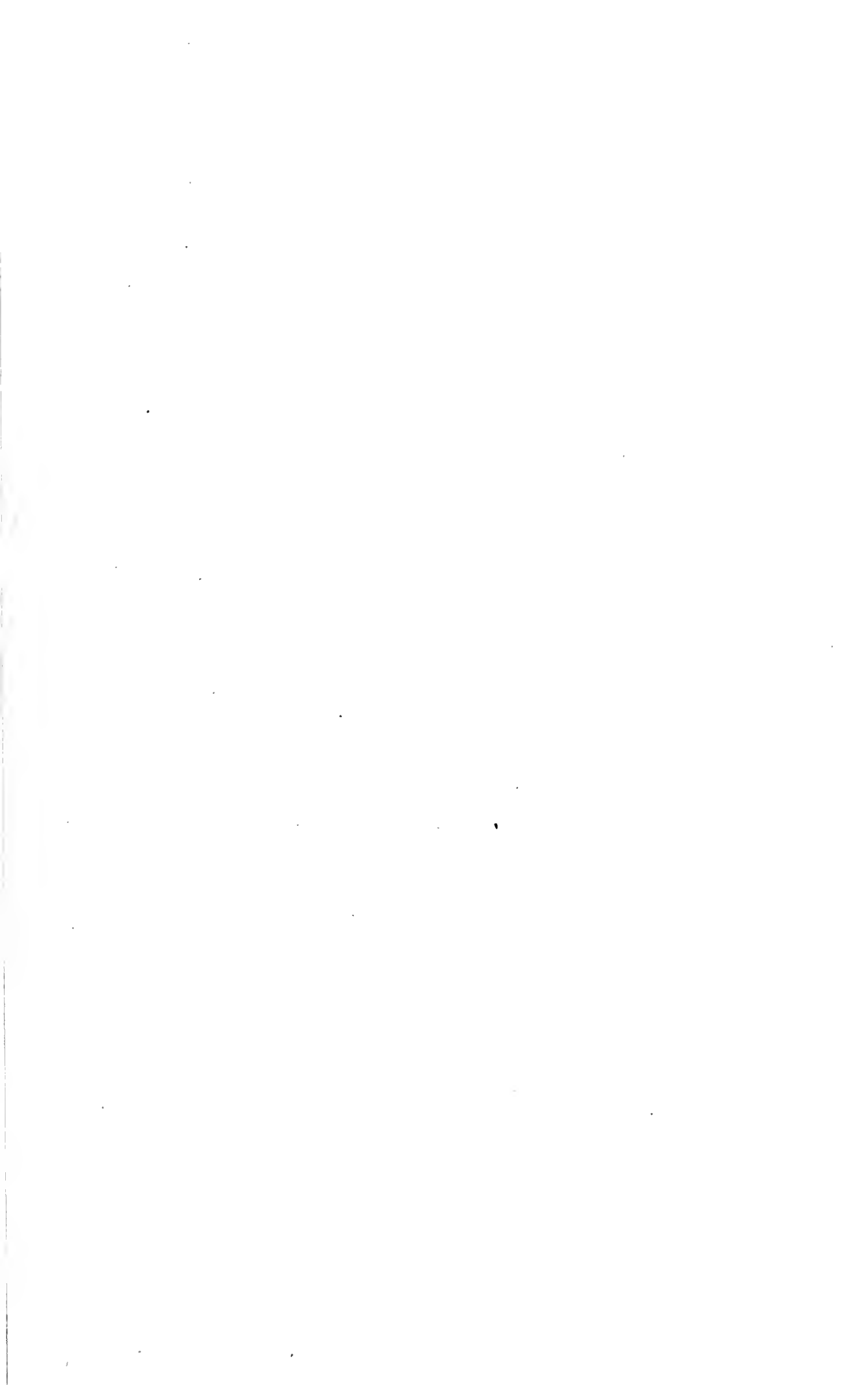


Table No. 24—Kindergarten, Elementary and High School Enrollment by Counties for Years 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26.

County	Estimated Population	Kindergarten				Elementary				High School				Percentage High School Enrollment of Elementary Enrollment			
		1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Benewah	7,369	10	21	18	29	1,187	1,140	1,142	1,073	280	241	277	291	21%	21%	21%	27%
Big Horn	9,915					1,359	1,461	1,413	1,416	216	216	216	216	15%	17%	16%	15%
Bloom	9,600	46				1,300	1,362	1,593	1,654	211	227	249	243	15%	17%	16%	13%
Broadwater	3,339					521	476	440	451	117	121	119	105	22%	25%	27%	23%
Carbon	15,000					3,104	3,328	3,297	3,159	500	666	639	679	17%	17%	20%	21%
Carter	3,972					871	848	761	856	80	76	91	91	9%	9%	12%	11%
Cascade	36,336	182	535	189	428	6,638	6,651	6,125	6,411	1,655	1,589	1,481	1,541	25%	24%	23%	23%
Chouteau	5,806					2,218	1,812	1,771	1,717	262	307	301	322	12%	17%	17%	19%
Custer	12,191					1,828	1,969	1,963	1,803	542	546	557	566	29%	37%	28%	31%
Damian	5,180					1,175	1,247	1,241	1,237	137	118	110	135	12%	9%	9%	12%
Deer Lodge	9,339					2,079	2,196	2,095	2,055	254	279	291	311	12%	13%	14%	15%
Deer Lodge	16,323					3,558	3,565	3,510	3,581	479	493	509	555	14%	13%	13%	15%
Fallon	4,548					1,069	1,129	1,021	1,048	116	110	132	114	11%	12%	13%	11%
Fergus	23,344					3,138	3,210	3,176	3,001	1,211	1,091	1,024	988	28%	26%	29%	27%
Flathead	21,765					3,753	3,739	3,639	3,591	1,019	903	910	895	28%	26%	25%	25%
Gallatin	18,881					2,755	2,858	2,715	2,732	883	847	776	788	32%	29%	28%	29%
Gallatin	5,368					987	883	855	855	60	78	106	106	6%	9%	10%	10%
Glacier	1,178					419	922	926	859	107	118	120	150	13%	13%	13%	13%
Golden Valley	3,260					597	629	597	554	96	91	111	88	16%	14%	19%	16%
Granite	1,167					625	542	565	582	133	114	123	112	21%	21%	22%	23%
Hill	13,958					2,275	2,121	2,155	2,207	425	476	501	486	19%	21%	23%	22%
Jefferson	5,263					795	729	725	691	208	191	191	205	26%	27%	27%	30%
Judith Basin	7,500		19			1,128	1,161	1,209	1,206	397	392	360	272	21%	22%	20%	21%
Lake	12,000					1,200	1,296	1,478	1,429	260	333	328	328	16%	16%	20%	20%
Lewis and Clark	18,669	16	15	20	36	2,115	2,468	2,216	2,286	668	701	653	679	28%	29%	29%	30%
Liberty	2,116					592	525	551	669	99	85	75	85	15%	13%	14%	18%
Lincoln	7,797					1,452	1,729	1,421	1,413	313	325	278	296	32%	32%	20%	21%
McCone	2,616					965	1,009	963	964	70	66	77	79	7%	7%	8%	8%
Madison	7,195					1,271	1,218	1,091	1,084	261	243	295	251	20%	20%	27%	23%
Manber	2,422					116	100	589	497	71	69	79	67	17%	17%	21%	16%
Mineral	2,327					429	458	412	397	94	91	117	110	22%	20%	25%	28%
Missoula	21,011					3,473	3,092	2,910	3,158	1,025	922	878	828	27%	27%	29%	29%
Musselshell	9,400					2,132	2,055	1,881	1,798	433	344	373	390	16%	17%	22%	20%
North	11,330					1,757	1,872	1,815	1,833	108	131	172	169	23%	23%	26%	26%
Petroleum	3,000							194	197			95	91			19%	18%
Phillips	9,311					1,869	1,696	1,723	1,726	190	212	189	253	19%	19%	11%	15%
Pondera	5,741					1,296	1,156	1,117	1,160	216	229	225	238	17%	19%	20%	21%
Powder River	3,335					712	671	663	693	87	87	18	50	6%	6%	7%	7%
Powell	18,900	66	46	45	11	604	815	815	809	218	299	285	299	30%	30%	30%	30%
Prarie	3,681					591	591	579	601	93	110	135	149	10%	13%	15%	15%
Ravalli	19,098					2,197	2,064	1,877	1,808	521	510	583	555	24%	24%	31%	31%
Richland	8,889					2,171	2,122	2,052	2,057	305	287	293	339	14%	14%	14%	14%
Rosebud	19,347					2,212	2,112	2,048	2,236	118	108	516	456	20%	19%	25%	20%
Rosebud	8,092					1,376	1,350	1,277	1,333	308	337	338	316	22%	25%	19%	20%
Sanders	1,963	27	43	29	29	1,062	979	908	965	236	263	279	286	28%	30%	28%	31%
Sheridan	19,317					2,265	2,258	2,379	2,346	260	307	316	372	11%	11%	13%	15%
Silver Bow	69,313					8,812	8,932	7,926	7,617	1,811	1,871	1,887	1,851	27%	27%	27%	26%
Stillwater	7,630					1,179	1,120	1,156	1,151	209	213	217	215	16%	16%	17%	17%
Sweet Grass	1,928					923	817	850	782	136	150	176	171	14%	18%	21%	22%
Teton	5,876					1,237	1,187	1,112	1,112	205	187	203	231	17%	16%	18%	20%
Todd	3,724					725	933	1,010	1,023	82	126	168	197	11%	11%	17%	19%
Treasure	1,910					597	555	375	332	58	59	78	74	15%	17%	22%	22%
Valley	9,512					2,110	2,112	2,112	2,112	254	282	285	284	19%	19%	19%	19%
Wheatland	5,610					1,042	978	956	894	229	230	230	229	20%	20%	24%	24%
Wilda	3,113					794	764	711	681	113	142	146	114	14%	19%	20%	17%
Yellowstone	29,600					5,762	6,214	6,018	5,992	1,229	1,171	1,177	1,202	21%	19%	20%	20%
Totals	560,550	661	669	691	555	97,778	97,119	95,139	95,194	29,243	19,777	20,528	20,941	29.7%	29.6%	21.6%	21.9%

The proportion between grade and high school enrollments is, of course, dependent upon many factors among which the following are usually considered most influential: the number of high schools, accessibility of high schools to all sections of the county, number of dormitories, quality of the roads, economic conditions. Some of these conditions cannot very well be studied here, but on the basis of percentages given above the following comments may be made:

(1) There are 19 counties in which county high schools are located. Twelve of these counties are above the state average, while the other seven are below; of the seven dropping below the state average two have no high schools other than the county high school. These figures apply for both 1924-25 and 1925-26.

(2) It is usually believed that the number of high schools is one of the most potent factors determining high school enrollments. That this influence is operative goes without question; that it is by no means so important as generally believed seems to be borne out by the following summary in which are listed all counties operating six or more high schools throughout the two years of the biennium. Six of these counties exceeded the average for the state in percentage of high school enrollment for 1924-25; four were below the average. Seven exceeded the average for 1925-26; three were below.

Table No. 25—Percentage High School Enrollment is of Elementary Enrollment

County	1924-25		1925-26	
	No. of High Schools	Percentage that H. S. Enrollment is of Elementary Enrollment	No. of High Schools	Percentage that H. S. Enrollment is of Elementary Enrollment
Carbon	8	20%	8	21%
Cascade	6	23%	6	23%
*Fergus	8	29%	8	27%
Hill	7	23%	7	22%
*Judith Basin	7	20%	7	23%
Madison	7	27%	7	23%
†Ravalli	6	31%	6	31%
Sanders	6	28%	6	31%
Sheridan	8	13%	9	15%
Yellowstone	7	20%	7	20%
State Average		21.5%		21.9%

*Two joint districts.

†One joint district.

(3) The most noticeable influence is exerted by the economic condition of the people. Those counties in which larger cities are located rank high, partly because of accessibility of high schools, partly because of greater wealth. Of the six counties containing cities of over 10,000 population, five are above the state averages for both 1924-25 and 1925-26. The figures on per capita wealth by counties are not available, but a general conclusion regarding the relationship existing between per capita wealth and high school enrollment may be drawn by anyone who, being acquainted with Montana conditions, will study the percentages shown in Table No. 25.

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*Judith Basin	7	20%	7	23%
Madison	7	27%	7	23%
†Ravalli	6	31%	6	31%
Sanders	6	28%	6	31%
Sheridan	8	13%	9	15%
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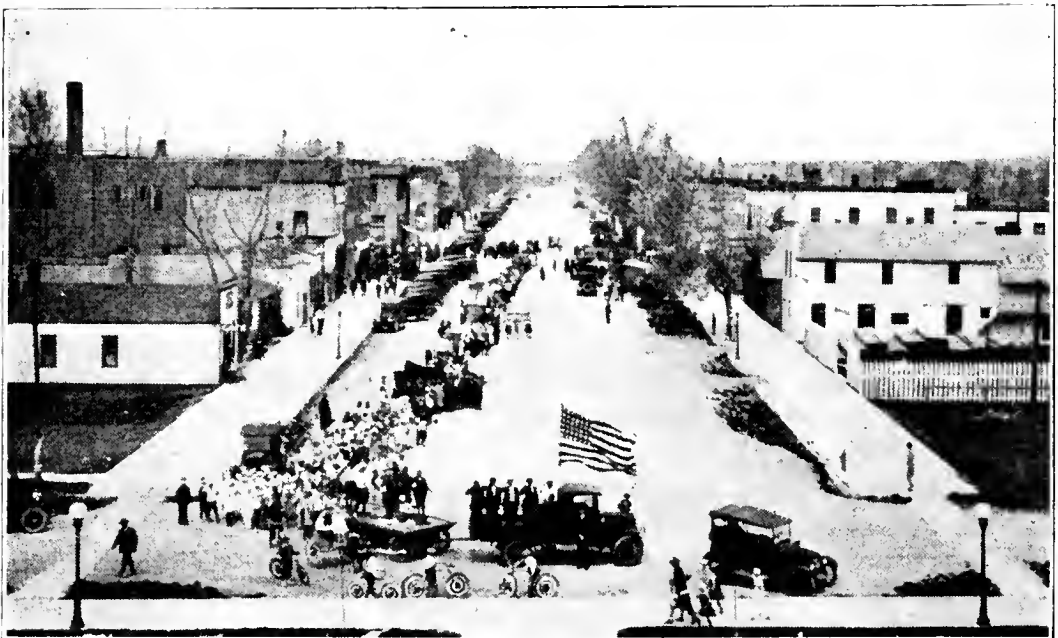
It should not be inferred from what has been said above that the one and only important factor operating to make the high schools of a county efficient is to be found in securing for the high schools a relatively high percentage of the elementary enrollment. Just as it is not a necessary conclusion that the best work is invariably done in the high schools with large enrollment, so it does not inevitably follow that the most effective high school results are obtained in counties where the enrollment is comparatively high. Many other factors influence the efficiency of our schools.

Attendance by Counties

Another important index of the efficiency of the schools is to be found in the records of attendance. In Table No. 26 two attendance facts are summarized for each county:

(1) The average daily high school attendance which is secured by dividing the aggregate attendance by the number of days high schools were in session; thus is secured the number of pupils actually present at the high schools of the county on any average day.

(2) The average number of days of attendance throughout the year by a typical high school pupil; this figure is gained by dividing the aggregate attendance by the number enrolled. If it is true that pupils can be taught only during such time as they are present, then surely the last column reveals some interesting comparisons and contrasts in the efficiency of high school education in the various counties. Judged on the basis of average number of days of attendance by each high school pupil enrolled, the record of the lowest county in this regard is less than two-thirds as good as that of the highest county.



COUNTY FIELD MEET, CHOTEAU

Table No. 26—High School Graduates and Attendance by Counties, 1924-25 and 1925-26

County	Number of High School Graduates		Average Daily High School Attendance		Average Number of Days of Attendance by each H. S. Pupil Enrolled	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
Beaverhead	47	51	249	249	160	149
Big Horn	30	38	178	188	160	158
Blaine	29	41	206	204	146	148
Broadwater	18	16	104	89	154	150
Carbon	82	95	571	599	154	153
Carter	11	18	70	86	139	170
Cascade	246	260	1,317	1,337	161	161
Chouteau	40	36	259	275	152	150
Custer	115	96	497	504	161	160
Daniels	13	13	102	116	156	132
Dawson	41	37	216	276	133	157
Deer Lodge	86	82	495	512	189	178
Fallon	8	14	108	121	143	147
Fergus	135	157	812	799	139	140
Flathead	105	148	764	800	150	160
Gallatin	117	133	705	712	156	158
Garfield	13	13	71	86	141	143
Glacier	21	22	110	115	160	135
Golden Valley	16	15	96	77	153	155
Granite	8	20	102	101	143	161
Hill	66	83	396	434	136	152
Jefferson	50	48	178	166	163	143
Judith Basin	47	45	218	244	147	158
Lake	37	48	270	288	141	158
Lewis and Clark	109	96	528	564	149	155
Liberty	13	18	65	73	151	151
Lincoln	41	46	235	258	148	152
McCone	13	2	66	62	150	137
Madison	38	33	254	229	147	158
Meagher	9	12	64	60	141	154
Mineral	20	19	91	90	138	146
Missoula	138	142	793	816	166	161
Musselshell	47	53	334	325	160	149
Park	84	71	418	418	166	167
Petroleum	11	18	77	76	143	149
Phillips	24	43	185	223	172	155
Pondera	33	44	198	204	152	148
Powder River	4	7	37	41	138	141
Powell	42	42	233	228	176	174
Prairie	20	17	119	124	151	156
Ravalli	92	81	493	487	145	153
Richland	52	63	264	307	160	159
Roosevelt	73	73	359	386	123	150
Rosebud	49	71	301	298	154	149
Sanders	53	54	241	247	155	155
Sheridan	47	44	276	326	153	155
Silver Bow	229	232	1,414	1,397	132	133
Stillwater	34	45	204	220	147	157
Sweet Grass	26	29	150	147	145	152
Teton	24	40	172	190	150	142
Toole	20	36	148	160	152	140
Treasure	10	9	62	65	146	151
Valley	28	40	240	262	152	158
Wheatland	33	31	195	196	151	151
Wibaux	22	20	109	93	134	145
Yellowstone	158	238	1,030	1,130	158	169
TOTAL	2,977	3,302	17,449	18,080	151	154

Montana High Schools During the Decade

Table No. 27 summarizes facts regarding accredited high schools during the ten years closing with the biennium for which this report is issued.

Table No. 27—Number and Types of Accredited High Schools with Enrollment Over a Ten-Year Period

School Year	Number of High Schools					High School Enrollment	
	One-Year	Two-Year	Three-Year	Four-Year	Total	Total	Avg. per School
1916-1917	20	38	10	73	141	10,222	72.5
1917-1918	17	33	22	84	156	11,660	74.7
1919-1920	38	41	19	103	201	14,517	72.5
1920-1921	19	51	26	116	212	16,436	77.5
1921-1922	15	41	31	128	215	19,173	89.2
1922-1923	6	42	33	134	215	20,383	94.8
1923-1924	1	40	21	142	204	19,762	96.9
1924-1925	7	26	8	154	195	20,463	104.9
1925-1926	4	23	10	155	192	20,941	109.1

This table repays study on the part of those who are interested in observing the trends in number, types, and enrollments in high schools. The steady increases in high school enrollments, except during 1923-1924 when a slight decrease was registered, are highly gratifying.

Probably the most interesting and important tendency disclosed by the statistics is the movement toward building high schools into larger units—a movement which, singularly enough, brings with it greater economy and increased efficiency at one and the same time. The disposition to develop larger units is indicated by the general decline in the number of one-year and two-year high schools, by an attendant and consistent growth in the number of four-year high schools, and by an almost uninterrupted increase in the average enrollment for each high school.



High School Normal Training Teacher on Way to Practice School—Conrad

With respect to the total number of high schools, the record is not so satisfying. This situation is, however, to be attributed mainly to untoward financial conditions which a few years ago caused depression in some sections of the state. With the returning prosperity which Montana is at present experiencing one may confidently predict that an increase in the number of high schools will take place. This movement is indicated by the application this year (1926-27) for accrediting of eight new high schools and the discontinuance of only two of those which were accredited last year.

In this connection it may be well to sound a warning. In the past it has happened in some communities that high school work was attempted before the grade school work had attained a high degree of efficiency. There is no desire to discourage the establishment of new high schools; but it is just as futile to attempt to build a high school education on unsatisfactory grade school preparation as it is to erect a large house on an unsound foundation. The work of the elementary grades is fundamental. If both it and high school work can be done efficiently, well and good. If the community is heavily burdened in maintaining its grade school, then high school work can usually be introduced only by subtracting from the efficiency of the elementary grades; in such cases the establishment of a high school should most assuredly be postponed.



HIGH SCHOOL NORMAL TRAINING DEPARTMENTS

Twenty high schools are offering in the third and fourth years courses for the preparation of teachers for work in the rural schools of Montana. There has been no increase in the enrollment in normal training classes in high schools since 1922, though the number of graduates



Home of High School Normal Training Class While Practice Teaching—Conrad

from such departments in 1926 was slightly larger than the number of graduates in 1922. In several counties where the enrollment is most satisfactory there is no shortage of teachers for the rural schools of the county.

It must be borne in mind that the professional training received in high school normal training departments in but slight measure takes the place of the more extensive training beyond high school graduation which should eventually be provided for all Montana teachers. While the instructors in these training departments are well trained for their work and the great majority of them have had previous experience in training teachers, they can not accomplish with high school juniors and seniors what it is possible to accomplish in college work following high school graduation.

With the addition of two new schools offering the work last year, the state appropriation has not been ample this biennium to meet the provisions of the law for state reimbursement.

Table No. 28—History of Normal Training Departments by Years

Year	Number of High Schools	Number of Students	Number of Graduates	Amount of Reimbursement
1917-18	7	57	.....	\$ 5,168.63
1918-19	12	147	33	7,727.80
1919-20	20	245	66	13,556.85
1920-21	23	337	94	20,400.58
1921-22	21	430	120	21,256.25
1922-23	16	411	133	15,674.46
1923-24	17	368	139	16,696.25
1924-25	18	329	114	15,397.51
1925-26	20	348	128	18,953.84
1926-27	20	.....	.....	.....

Table No. 29—Apportionment for Normal Training

School	1924-25	1925-26
Belt	\$ 950.00	\$ 962.50
Big Sandy	762.75	956.24
Boulder (Jefferson Co.)	743.76	787.50
Bozeman (Gallatin Co.)	900.00	.....
Butte	1,080.00	1,080.00
Choteau (Teton Co.)	450.00	900.00
Conrad	900.00	925.00
Eureka (Lincoln Co.)	1,461.00	1,462.50
Forsyth .....	.....	787.50
Glasgow	450.00	900.00
Hardin .....	.....	720.00
Jordan .....	.....	800.00
Kalispell (Flathead Co.)	850.00	1,483.32
Lewistown (Fergus Co.)	900.00	900.00
Livingston (Park Co.)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Miles City (Custer Co.)	975.00	950.00
Shelby	850.00	850.00
Stanford	875.00	789.28
Thompson Falls	450.00	900.00
Wibaux (Wibaux Co.)	900.00	900.00
Wolf Point	900.00	900.00
Totals	\$15,397.51	\$18,953.84

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

A study of state and federal reimbursements for vocational education under the Smith-Hughes Act shows the state lagging far behind in the provision of funds. The state's appropriations for this work which have been greatly decreased in recent years should be adjusted as soon as possible to match more nearly the federal funds provided.

There is general interest in vocational courses in every community where such courses are offered. The importance of making provision for the type of work needed by many boys and girls who are fitting themselves for certain vocations rather than for college courses is being more and more generally recognized.

Table No. 30— Enrollment and Reimbursement in Agricultural Smith-Hughes Schools, 1925-26

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Beaverhead Co. High School.....	56	\$ 1,075.00	\$ 154.15	\$ 1,229.15
Belt High School	26	1,027.90	500.00	1,527.90
Big Sandy High School.....	35	1,027.90	500.00	1,527.90
Browning High School	26	900.00	154.15	1,054.15
Chinook High School.....	25	1,027.90	500.00	1,527.90
Custer Co. High School.....	36	1,075.00	154.15	1,229.15
Fergus Co. High School.....	38	1,164.77	154.15	1,318.92
Flathead Co. High School.....	59	1,100.00	309.15	1,409.15
Gallatin Co. High School.....	34	1,027.90	500.00	1,527.90
Hardin High School	25	1,064.77	154.15	1,218.92
Harlowton High School.....	29	1,027.90	500.00	1,527.90
Havre High School.....	33	1,000.00	500.00	1,500.00
Manhattan High School	28	1,000.00	154.15	1,154.15
Moccasin High School.....	19	1,164.77	154.15	1,318.92
Plains High School.....	10	100.00	.....	100.00
Polson High School.....	20	350.00	.....	350.00
Powell Co. High School.....	26	1,064.77	154.15	1,218.92
Ryegate High School.....	21	1,000.00	500.00	1,500.00
Simms High School.....	25	1,050.00	154.15	1,204.15
Sweet Grass Co. High School.....	32	1,027.90	500.00	1,527.90
Valier High School.....	23	1,000.00	154.15	1,154.15
Whitehall High School.....	28	1,118.80	154.15	1,272.95
Wilsall High School.....	16	600.00	.....	600.00
TOTALS	670	\$21,995.28	\$ 6,004.80	\$28,000.08

Table No. 31—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Evening Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1925-26

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	
Anaconda City Schools.....	24	\$ 88.00	No state funds used. Federal funds matched by local funds.
Billings City Schools.....	27	56.00	
Butte City Schools.....	53	232.00	
Custer Co. High School.....	42	102.00	
Dawson Co. High School.....	26	51.00	
Deer Lodge City Schools.....	23	98.00	
Laurel High School.....	23	95.00	
Park Co. High School.....	17	120.00	
Plains High School.....	11	60.00	
TOTAL	246	\$902.00	

Table No. 32—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Part-Time Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1925-26

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	
Belt High School.....	20	\$ 152.00	No state funds used. Federal funds matched by local funds.
Big Sandy High School.....	13	112.00	
Browning High School.....	24	138.00	
Chinook City Schools.....	36	205.00	
Custer Co. High School.....	10	143.75	
Fergus Co. High School.....	14	197.00	
Flathead Co. High School.....	17	210.00	
Gallatin Co. High School.....	10	153.00	
Havre High School.....	10	207.00	
Valier High School.....	16	115.00	
Whitehall Public School.....	14	168.00	
TOTAL	184	\$1,800.75	

Table No. 33—Enrollment and Reimbursement in All-Day Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1925-26

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	
Beaverhead Co. High School	17	\$ 675.00	No state funds used. Federal funds matched by local funds.
Custer Co. High School.....	12	495.00	
Gallatin Co. High School.....	18	450.00	
TOTAL	47	\$1,620.00	

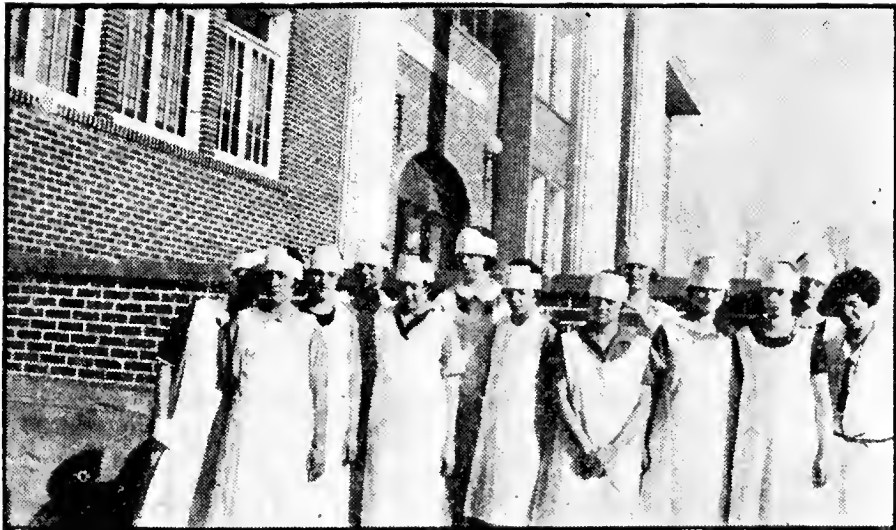
Federal appropriations for home economics work are so meager that it appears urgent the state should more than match federal funds. Certainly home-making courses in high schools should be encouraged. Only five schools were reimbursed for this work last year. The encouragement and stimulus to good work derived from appropriations are sorely in need to improve these courses in many communities.

Table No. 34—Enrollment and Reimbursement in All-Day Home Economics Smith-Hughes Schools, 1925-26

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Belt High School	20	\$ 500.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 600.00
Custer County High School.....	20	500.00	100.00	600.00
Gallatin County High School.....	40	500.00	100.00	600.00
Harlowton High School	19	250.00	350.00	600.00
Sweet Grass County High School	21	250.00	350.00	600.00
Total	120	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00

Table No. 35—Reimbursement in Evening Home Economics Smith-Hughes Schools,
1925-26

Name of School	State Funds
Anaconda Public School	\$ 57.00
Beaverhead County High School.....	36.00
Belt Public School.....	36.00
Big Sandy Public School.....	36.00
Billings Public School.....	36.00
Browning Public School.....	36.00
Custer County High School.....	36.00
Flathead County High School.....	72.00
Harlowton Public School	36.00
Helena Public School	42.00
Manhattan Public School	36.00
Moccasin Public School	36.00
Ryegate Public School	36.00
Simms Public School	36.00
Valier Public School	36.00
Whitehall Public School	72.00
Total	\$675.00



HOME ECONOMICS CLASS—MANHATTAN



View of Physical Education Class Outside of Gymnasium

THE TEACHERS



TRAINING OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS

Table No. 36 shows the training of 5087 of Montana's elementary teachers. Of this number 317 have four years of training beyond a four year high school course. The largest group, 1234, is found with twelve weeks of professional training beyond a four year high school course employed in one-teacher schools. This shows an exceedingly high proportion of teachers with only the minimum qualifications required by law for the granting of certificates last year. The number of teachers hold old-type certificates and possessing even more limited training is exceedingly small, four in the state being reported as having only an eighth grade education and twelve with only one year of high school.

Table No. 36—Amount and Kinds of Preparation of 5087 Elementary Teachers, 1925-26

Training	1-Teacher Schools	2-Teacher Schools	Villages of 3rd Class Districts	City Schools 1st and 2nd Class Districts	Total	Per Cent
Four years or more above 4-year H. S.	99	10	29	179	317	6.23
Three years above 4-year H. S.	85	13	36	172	306	6.01
Two years above 4-year H. S.	531	71	239	980	1821	35.08
One year above 4-year H. S.	739	72	155	131	1097	21.56
Four-year H. S. graduate—12 weeks normal training	1234	73	57	51	1415	27.82
Three years H. S. or equivalent—12 weeks normal training	46	6	5	5	62	1.22
Two years H. S. or equivalent—12 weeks normal training	45	2	2	4	53	1.04
One year H. S. or equivalent.....	9	0	2	1	12	.24
Only eighth grade education.....	4	0	0	0	4	.08
TOTAL.....	2792	247	525	1523	5087	100.00
Without professional training in 5 years.....	159	19	18	176	372	7.31
Without professional training in 10 years.....	75	5	22	73	175	3.44
Without professional training in 15 years.....	68	3	15	26	112	2.02
TOTAL.....	302	27	55	275	659	12.95

TRAINING OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

Eighty-five per cent of Montana's high school teachers last year had four years or more of training beyond a four year high school course. For the first time, 1925-26, it is possible to report no one teaching in high school who possessed only four years of high school education and twelve weeks of professional training. In 1921-22 there were 22 high school teachers who had only one year of training beyond a four year high school course. That number was reduced in 1925-26 to nine. See Table No. 37.

Table No. 37—Amount and Kind of Reparation of 1,119 High School Teachers, 1925-26

Training	Villages of Third Class Districts	Cities of First and Second Class Districts	Total	Per Cent
Four years or more above 4 yr. H. S.....	243	713	956	85.4
Three years or more above 4 yr. H. S.....	49	44	93	8.4
Two years or more above 4 yr. H. S.....	32	29	61	5.4
One year above a 4 year H. S.....	4	5	9	.8
Four year H. S. graduate with 12 weeks normal training	0	0	.....	.....
TOTAL	328	791	1,119	100.0
Without professional training in 5 years.....	16	83	99	8.8
Without professional training in 10 years.....	3	17	20	1.8
Without professional training in 15 years.....	8	22	30	2.7
TOTAL	27	122	149	13.3

Note: See page 54 of Biennial Report for 1924 for comparisons.

Tables No. 38 and 39 and Figure No. 13 reveal the range of salaries of 4631 elementary teachers and 928 high school teachers. It is evident that but twelve high school teachers reported received salaries of \$1100 or less while 2748 elementary teachers were paid \$1100 or less, 947 of them receiving \$800 or less. It seems incredible that 246 should have received \$600 or less, a fact which again bears evidence of the meager opportunities in many districts.

It is appropriate at this point that attention should be called to the fact that while Montana no longer has so large a number of poorly trained teachers as a few years ago, the salaries paid both in elementary and high schools are not such as to draw and hold some of the best trained and experienced teachers. Within the past two or three years most valuable teachers, superintendents, and principals have left Montana because of more attractive salaries elsewhere. The cities of Missoula, Great Falls, Billings, Helena, Butte, and other places have felt keenly the loss of some of their strongest teachers to other states. Montana is drawing younger and less experienced teachers. She is fast losing her most successful teachers and filling their places with teachers whose experience may or may not have been successful.

Table No. 38—Annual Salaries of Elementary Teachers, 1925-26
(Salaries of Superintendents and Principals not included.)

Salaries	Number of Teachers			All Classes (Rural, Village and City)	
	One and Two Teacher (Rural)	3 or More Teachers in Districts of		Number	Per Cent
		3rd Class (Village)	1st & 2nd Class (City)		
\$ 600 or less.....	242	2	2	246	5.3
\$ 601 to \$ 700.....	235	1½	3	239½	5.2
\$ 701 to \$ 800.....	456	2	3½	461½	9.9
\$ 801 to \$ 900.....	853	16	26	895	19.3
\$ 901 to \$1000.....	376	76	42	494	10.7
\$1001 to \$1100.....	241	87	84	412	8.9
\$1101 to \$1200.....	211	147	243	601	13.0
\$1201 to \$1300.....	71	91	329	491	10.6
\$1301 to \$1400.....	26	46	200	272	5.9
\$1401 to \$1500.....	6	15	123	144	3.1
\$1501 to \$1600.....	2	4	76	82	1.8
\$1601 to \$1700.....	0	2	109	111	2.4
Over \$1700	1	0	181	182	3.9
Total	2720	489½	1421½	4631	100.0

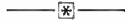
Table No. 39—Annual Salaries of High School Teachers, 1925-26
(Salaries of Principals not included.)

Salaries	Number of Teachers		All High Schools	
	3rd Class	1st & 2nd Class	Number	Per Cent
\$ 900 to \$1000.....	4	3	7	.8
\$1001 to \$1100.....	0	5	5	.5
\$1101 to \$1200.....	23	5	28	3.0
\$1201 to \$1300.....	32	20	52	5.6
\$1301 to \$1400.....	74	88	162	17.4
\$1401 to \$1500.....	41	124	165	17.8
\$1501 to \$1600.....	20	129	149	16.1
\$1601 to \$1700.....	12	87	99	10.7
Over \$1700	35	226	261	28.1
Total.....	241	687	928	100.0

Figure No. 13—Range of Salaries of 4631 Elementary School Teachers and 928 High School Teachers. Superintendents and Principals are not included.

261	Over \$1700	182
99	\$1601—\$1700	111
149	\$1501—\$1600	82
165	\$1401—\$1500	144
162	\$1301—\$1400	272
52	\$1201—\$1300	491
28	\$1101—\$1200	601
5	\$1001—\$1100	412
7	\$901—\$1000	494
	\$801—\$900	895
	\$701—\$800	461½
	\$601—\$700	239½
	\$600 or less	246

ADMINISTRATION



THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The largest undertakings of this department during the biennium have been the revision of the course of study for rural schools and the completion and publication of courses of study in several high school subjects, both of which pieces of work represent a large amount of time and serious effort. During the biennium the office library has been catalogued and the Kardex system of records established in the certification department. All of these tasks in addition to the regular work of the department have imposed a heavy burden upon the office force, but the more up-to-date courses of study, the accessibility of library books, and the improvement of records are a most satisfactory compensation for the many months of time involved in the undertakings.

The responsibilities placed upon the State Department of Public Instruction for checking of reports both for high school accrediting and exemption from eighth grade examinations, providing statistics and making out reports, replying to questionnaires, passing upon school building plans, investigating credentials and experiences of teachers, as well as the requirement of service on several state boards have so enlarged the public demands as to create a serious need of a chief clerk. Such a clerical assistant seems imperative in view of these increased responsibilities. The saving to three or four counties alone from the probable exemption of many schools from being obliged to give the state eighth grade examinations would more than equal the appropriation necessary for the employment of such an assistant.

Figures submitted to the State Board of Education showing cost to counties in April and May, 1926, for conducting eighth grade examinations and for grading papers revealed the fact that such examinations had cost each of several counties \$1000 or more. The clerical work required to pass upon the standards established by the State Board of Education for exemption from these examinations can not be done by an immature or inexperienced stenographer. Unless this work is done intelligently, the plan of exemptions will fail of its purpose to improve the quality of work throughout the grades. Efficiency is certainly desired by all thoughtful school patrons. Neither can the checking of these reports be done by fatigued and overworked members of the staff whose time is more than occupied with their regular responsibilities. The assertion is ventured that not many officers are carrying the load and devoting the time to work outside of office hours which have become necessary in the State Department of Public Instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL SUPERVISION

During the past two years the high school supervisor has made 307 official visits to high schools; has prepared and published courses of study in English and general science together with three secondary school letters and six articles appearing in educational journals; has

attended eight educational conventions and appeared on their programs six times; and has taken care of work such as checking reports, answering correspondence, conferring with school officials, reading professional literature, examining textbooks, and similar duties which, while regular and routine, nevertheless for these very reasons require attention and consume time.

High school supervision has become a very necessary function of the department, particularly since the provision has been made by counties for sharing in a county-wide tax for high schools. The guidance and help of the high school supervisor keeps standards much more uniform and insures a better type of service to the patrons of high schools, particularly where well-trained and experienced teachers can not always be provided.

RURAL SCHOOL SUPERVISION

The teachers of not fewer than 70,000 children enrolled in rural and village schools of the state come under the influence of the work of the rural supervisors. Many of these teachers are but meagerly prepared for their work. County superintendents are untrained for supervision. Twenty-seven county superintendents are new in their work this year. The help which experts in the field of teacher training can give to the weakest schools of the system is immeasurable and should not be begrudged the boys and girls whose advantages are so seriously limited. Montana can certainly afford ten cents per child for these 70,000 boys and girls in the smaller schools.

The Eighteenth Biennial Report, 1924, contained a discussion of the purpose, plan, details, scope and organization of rural school supervision in Montana as conducted by the State Department of Public Instruction. It seems unnecessary, therefore, to repeat those items here. For full treatment, see pages 58 to 63 of the 1924 report. This report will concern itself largely with an account of the activities and achievements of the two rural supervisors employed.



Transportation at Bagg School—Dawson County

General Distribution of Supervisors' Time

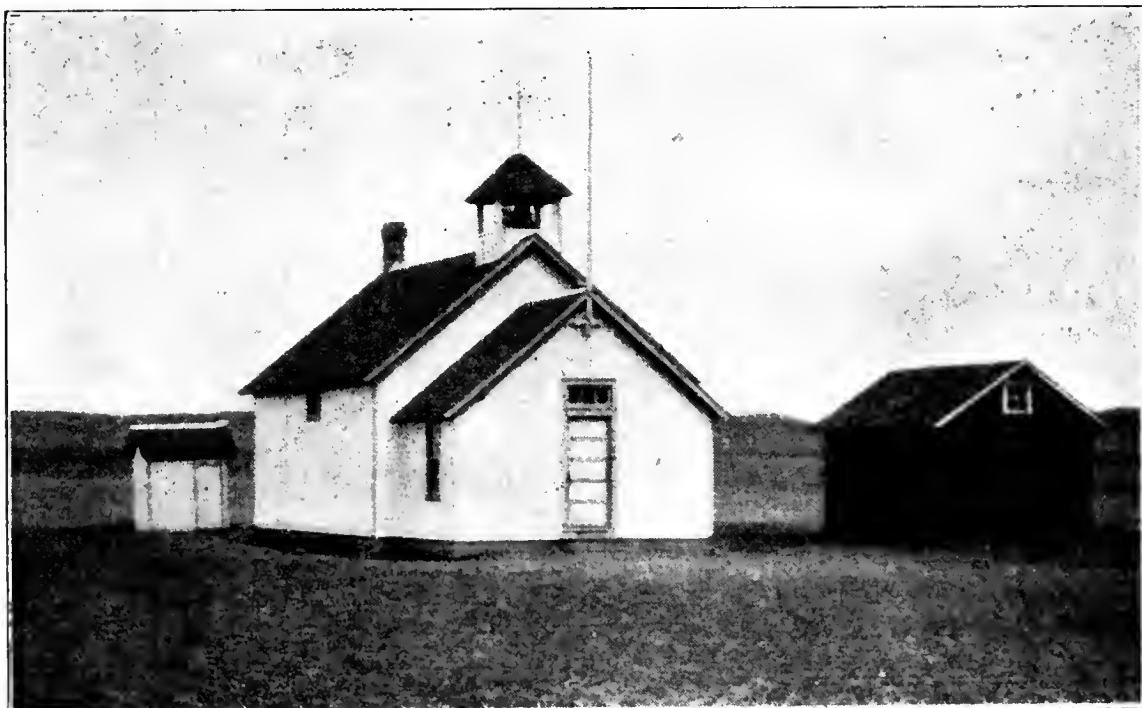
During the nine months of the school year 1925-26, the supervisors' time in the field was distributed as follows:

	Days
Instructing at teachers' meetings	186
Instructing at conferences of high school normal training teachers	6
Visiting rural schools	11
Visiting elementary grade schools	9
Visiting high school normal training departments:	
a. Class work of the department in high schools.....	20
b. Seniors in rural practice teaching	15
Assisting county superintendent with local problems	12½
Instructing at conferences of county superintendents.....	14
Attending meetings of the Montana Education Association and the Inland Empire Education Association	12

Totals number of days in field work..... 285½

Group Teachers' Meetings Conducted

The supervisors spent from 1 to 13 days in each of 54 counties, making a total of 255½ days so spent. In each of these counties there were conducted from 1 to 6 group meetings for rural and elementary grade teachers. Meetings were also scheduled in the remaining two counties, namely, Liberty and Gallatin, but were cancelled in each case at the request of the county superintendent for reasons indicated in the table which follows. A total of 187 group meetings were held in the state with a total attendance of 2759 teachers. Practically 59% of the elementary grade and rural teachers of the state received the benefit of the instruction given at such meetings.



Substantial Rural School in Dawson County

Table No. 40—Meetings Conducted in Counties, 1925-26

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of Meetings	Kind of Meeting	No. of Teachers Attend'g
Beaverhead	4	2	Dillon	Group	22
			Lima		
Big Horn	7	6	Community	Group	56
			Decker		
			Lodge Grass		
			Spring Creek		
			St. Xavier		
			Hardin		
Blaine	4	4	Chinook	Group	54
			Turner		
			Mountain School		
			Chinook		
Broadwater	1	1	Townsend	Group	10
Carbon	5	5	Tony	Group	116
			Red Lodge		
			Roberts		
			Joliet		
			Bridger		
Carter	5	4	Boyes	Group	50
			Ekalaka		
			Chalk Buttes		
Cascade	6	4	Sun River	Group	54
			Ulm		
			Armington		
			Great Falls		
Chouteau	9	5	Fort Benton	Group	86
			Geraldine		
			Highwood		
			Hopp		
			Big Sandy		
Custer	8	4	Ismay	Group	48
			Miles City		
			Meredith		
			*Mizpah		
			Beebe		
Daniels	3	3	Peerless	Group	82
			Scobey		
			Flaxville		
Dawson	5	4	Richey	Group	78
			Lindsay		
			Bloomfield		
			Glendive		
Deer Lodge	1	1	Anaconda	Group	10
Fallon	4	4	Ollie	Group	46
			Plevna		
			Willard		
			Baker		
Fergus	8	6	Denton	Group	95
			Hilger		
			Winifred		
			Moore		
			Roy		
			Grass Range		
Flathead	8	5	Creston	Group	62
			La Salle		
			Coram		
			Sparks		
			Demersville		

*Meeting cancelled because roads were impassable.

Table No. 40—Meetings Conducted in Counties, 1925-26—(Continued)

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of Meetings	Kind of Meeting	No. of Teachers Attend'g
†Gallatin	0	0			
Garfield	6	5	Mosby	Group	38
			Sand Springs		
			Cohagen		
			Haxby		
			Jordan		
Glacier	13	4	Red River	Group	34
			Blackfoot		
			Glacier Park		
			Browning		
Golden Valley	3	3	Ryegate	Group	42
			Lavina		
			Rothiemay		
Granite	2	2	Philipsburg	Group	23
			Drummond		
Hill	4	4	Rudyard	Group	83
			Gildford		
			Havre		
			Inverness		
Jefferson	5	3	Clancy	Group	39
			Boulder		
			Whitehall		
Judith Basin	3	1	Stanford	Institute	46
Lake	5½	5	Polson	Group	57
			Ronan		
			St. Ignatius		
			Charlo		
			Dayton		
Lewis and Clark.....	5	3	Augusta	Group	37
			Wolf Creek		
			Kessler School		
**Liberty	0	0			
Lincoln	5	3	Libby	Group	68
			Rexford		
			Eureka		
Madison	4	4	Harrison	Group	37
			Ennis		
			Virginia City		
			Twin Bridges		
McCone	5	4	Rural School	Group	39
			Vida		
			Rural School		
			Circle		
Meagher	2	2	Ringling	Group	22
			White Sulphur Springs..		
Mineral	3	3	St. Regis	Group	25
			Superior		
			Alberton		
Missoula	2	2	Missoula	Group	30
			Frenchtown		
Musselshell	5½	5	Melstone	Group	104
			Musselshell		
			Klein		

†A week of meetings scheduled. Cancelled at request of county superintendent because dates conflicted with those of Boys' Conference at Bozeman.

**Scheduled meetings cancelled because of epidemic.

Table No. 40—Meetings Conducted in Counties, 1925-26—(Continued)

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of Meetings	Kind of Meeting	No. of Teachers Attend'g
Park	8	5	Clyde Park	Group	62
			Wilsall		
			Emigrant		
			Gardiner		
			Livingston		
Petroleum	3	1	***Ft. Musselshell	Group	30
			Winnett		
Phillips	3	3	Rural School	Group	13
			Rural School		
			Rural School		
Pondera	7	4	Brady	Group	45
			Dupuyer		
			Valier		
			Conrad		
Powder River	3	3	Loesch	Group	20
			Broadus		
			Moorehead		
Powell	3½	3	Deer Lodge	Group	28
			Avon		
			Ovando		
Prairie	5	5	Freiboth	Group	44
			Hillsdale		
			Bossert		
			Mildred		
			Terry		
Ravalli	5	4	Darby	Group	60
			Hamilton		
			Corvallis		
			Stevensville		
Richland	5	5	Sidney	Group	83
			Enid		
			Midway		
			Fairview		
			Andes		
Roosevelt	6	4	Pioneer School	Group	52
			Bainville		
			Froid		
			Poplar		
Rosebud	5	4	Rosebud	Group	33
			Rock Springs		
			Ashland		
			Colstrip		
			††Ingomar		
Sanders	4	3	Thompson Falls	Group	44
			Plains		
			Hot Springs		
Sheridan	3	2	Plentywood	Group	82
			Dagmar School		
Silver Bow	4	1	Gregson Springs	Institute	15
Stillwater	4	4	Rapelje	Group	87
			Fishtail		
			Columbus		
			(Rural Teachers).....		
			Columbus		
			(City Teachers).....		

***Scheduled meetings cancelled because of impassability of roads.

††Meeting cancelled because of epidemic of scarlet fever.

Table No. 40—Meetings Conducted in Counties 1925-26—(Continued)

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of Meetings	Kind of Meeting	No. of Teachers Attending
Sweet Grass	5	5	Melville	Group	53
			Gibson		
			McLeod		
			Grey Cliff		
			Big Timber		
Teton	6	2	Choteau	Institute	69
Toole	6	3	Sunburst	Group	49
			Shelby		
			Galata		
Treasure	2	2	Hysham	Group	19
			Rancher		
Valley	6	4	Opheim	Group	90
			Hinsdale		
			Glasgow		
			Frazier		
Wheatland	3	3	Judith Gap	Group	44
			Hedgesville		
			Harlowton		
Wibaux	3	2	Wibaux	Group	36
			Carlyle		
Yellowstone	5	4	Worden	Group	108
			Billings (Two-room)		
			Billings		
			(Rural Teachers).....		
			Comanche		
TOTAL.....	255½	187			2,759

SUPERVISORY PROGRAM FOR 1925-26

As a result of discussions with county superintendents and teachers a definite state-wide program of activities was set up to guide the supervisors, county superintendents, and teachers in their activities.

State-wide aims determined upon:

1. Vitalizing the teaching of language. This was the second year language received attention in the state-wide program.

2. Re-enforcing the primary reading program. Silent reading exercises for seatwork were prepared by the supervisor to accompany specific lessons in some of the adopted readers. Talks were given on the construction of such exercises, outlines furnished and samples of successful pupil work exhibited at the meetings.

3. Improving informal tests. Mimeographed outlines of the new type of informal tests were provided. Discussions were given on the uses and limitations of each type.

Means of achieving aims:

1. Through teachers' meetings. The principal means of reaching the above aims was provided through group meetings. Demonstration lessons carefully planned to illustrate teaching procedure were given by a local teacher or by the supervisor.

2. Through preparation of mimeographed materials. The supervisors prepared mimeographed outlines of the topics for discussion at the teachers' meetings. Outlines of seat work activities based on several readers in general use in the schools were prepared and sent to county superintendents to duplicate for the use of their teachers.

3. Through follow-up work by county superintendents. As distances, lack of time, and lack of funds made it impossible for the supervisors to return to the counties for the purpose of following up and re-enforcing the work initiated at the meetings, it was necessary to depend upon the county superintendents for this phase of the work. The efficiency of this work in the several counties depended upon the preparation and experience of the county superintendents.

Evidence of achievement through Supervisory Program:

In addition to the frequent expression of appreciation by teachers of the practical helpfulness of the work presented at the meetings, the following evidence would indicate that the supervisory activities do yield definite and worth while results.

1. Improved quality of work done by pupils. The improvement of pupils' work along the lines included in the program was due to teacher growth resulting directly from attendance at meetings.

2. Efforts of county superintendents along lines covered by the program: (1) In several counties the superintendents organized a county-wide campaign against pupil errors in English. (2) One county superintendent set up as a county wide aim the improvement of written compositions. (3) Several superintendents issued informal tests of the new and improved type in geography to help the teachers test the efficiency of their teaching in that subject.

3. Stimulation of professional reading on the part of teachers. Teachers are evidencing a desire to grow professionally along the lines included in the program for the year by securing recommended reference books through purchase or through loans from the county superintendents' offices.

State-Wide Tests in Eighth Grade English Composition

At their annual conference in January, 1925, the county superintendents decided to participate in a state-wide survey of English composition in the eighth grade. The standard test selected for the purpose was Pressey's Diagnostic Test in English Composition, Form I, comprising a test in (a) Punctuation, (b) Capitalization, (c) Sentence Structure, and (d) Grammar. Definite directions were issued for giving, scoring, classifying, and summarizing the tests, and blanks were furnished for recording the results of the tests in each county.

Counties Participating:

The tests were given during the spring of the year. Forty-four of the fifty-six county superintendents of the state submitted results from their counties to the Department of Public Instruction for the final state summary. Reports were received from the following counties:

Beaverhead	Fergus	Mineral	Sanders
Big Horn	Flathead	Missoula	Silver Bow
Blaine	Golden Valley	Musselshell	Stillwater
Broadwater	Granite	Park	Sweet Grass
Carbon	Hill	Phillips	Teton
Cascade	Jefferson	Pondera	Toole
Chouteau	Judith Basin	Powder River	Treasure
Custer	Lake	Powell	Valley
Daniels	Liberty	Prairie	Wheatland
Deer Lodge	Lincoln	Ravalli	Wibaux
Fallon	Madison	Roosevelt	Yellowstone

It was found necessary to omit four of the summaries from this report because of the following variability factors which would seriously affect the reliability of the scores. In one county the tests were not administered according to directions. The scores received from another county were not intelligible for summary purposes and those from two other counties gave evidence of unreliability. The results, therefore, could be considered from only forty counties. A classification according to the type of school attended by the pupils taking the tests showed that they were given to 1565 eighth grade pupils in 698 one-room or rural schools; to 1116 pupils in 177 schools employing from two to four teachers; and to 2548 pupils in 105 city schools or schools employing more than four teachers. The scores of 5229 pupils were analyzed.

Comparison of results with standard for eighth grade:

A comparison of the state scores with the national or standard ones indicated the following facts:

1. Rural school pupils made scores below the standard in all four tests.
2. Pupils from schools employing two to four teachers made only one score at or slightly above standard in each sentence structure and punctuation, and two in grammar. The remaining eight scores were below standard.
3. Pupils from city schools made four scores below standard; namely, one in each punctuation and sentence structure and two in capitalization. The remaining eight are above standard.
4. Total scores for the state based on scores from the three classes of schools are above standard in all three grammar scores, at or above standard in two of the scores in sentence structure, and below standard in the remaining seven.

Presentation of results:

The results of the tests were presented to the teachers at the group meetings held in the fall of 1926, an analysis made of the causes of the indicated weaknesses, and constructive suggestions offered for more effective teaching. In addition a complete summary of the scores and the errors together with a detailed discussion of the results was published serially in the Montana Education for November and December,

1926. This made it possible for the classroom teacher of the elementary grades and rural schools (1) to anticipate hard spots in learning in composition and grammar and (2) to overcome weaknesses in teaching procedure in these subjects.

Table No. 41—Expense of State Supervision, July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926

	High School Supervisor	Two Rural School Supervisors	Total
Salary	\$2,500.00	\$4,631.95	\$7,131.95
Traveling Expenses	835.00	1,819.57	2,654.57
Total	\$3,335.00	\$6,451.52	\$9,786.52

It is doubtful if there is any other service rendered Montana which is carried on more economically and which bears greater returns to the state than the work of the high school supervisor and the two rural school supervisors. The requested appropriation of \$10,000 amounts to less than ten cents per child enrolled in the schools.

**Table No. 42—Expenses of State Department of Public Instruction,
July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926**

	Salary	Traveling Expenses	Total
Superintendent	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 913.11	\$ 4,513.11
Deputy	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Two Rural Supervisors.....	4,631.95	1,819.57	6,451.52
High School Supervisor.....	2,500.00	835.00	3,335.00
	\$13,231.95	\$3,567.68	
Clerk	1,465.00	.....	1,465.00
Stenographers	2,695.78	.....	2,695.78
Total Salaries.....	\$17,392.73	.....	.....
Postage			\$ 1,236.82
Stationery, Record Books and Blanks.....			236.24
*Sundry Supplies			872.99
Telephone and Telegraph.....			276.11
Freight, Express and Drayage.....			48.99
*Printing and Binding Publications.....			2,480.14
Furniture, Furnishings and Books.....			98.00
Repairs and Replacements.....			12.50
Official Bonds			20.00
General Expenses			87.42
Total Expenses			\$26,329.62
Appropriation			26,650.00
Balance			\$ 320.38

*Printing and a part of sundry supplies cover cost of school registers, courses of study, contract blanks, textbook price lists, report blanks, census reports, election notices, etc., which the law requires this department to furnish to teachers and school officers of the state.

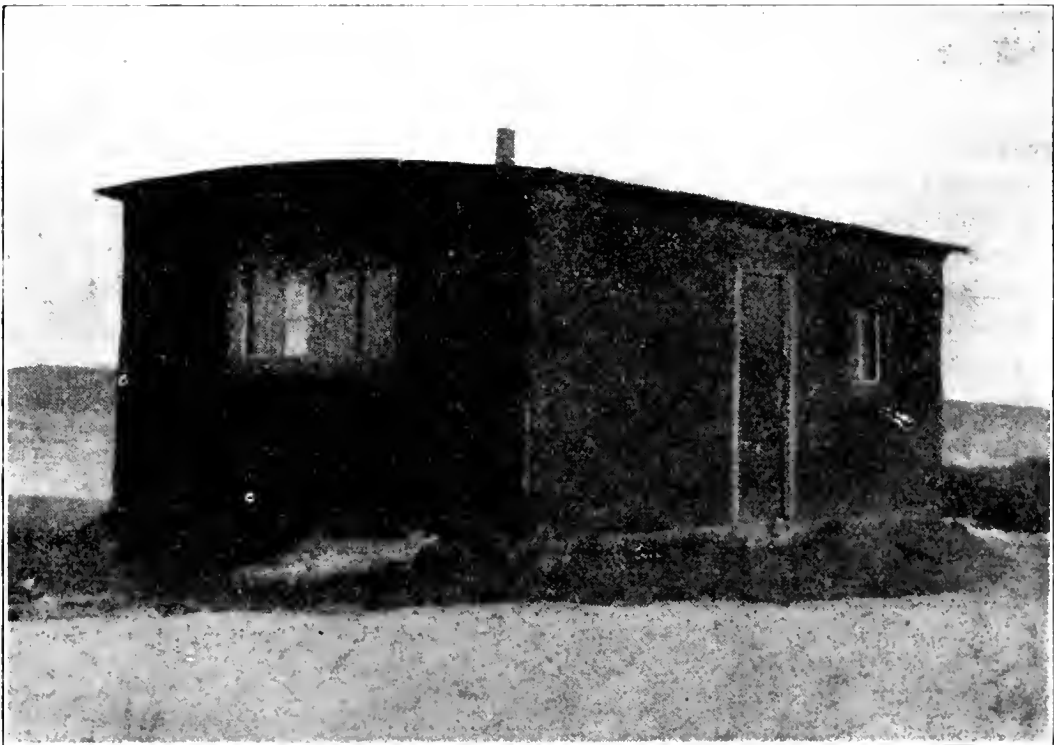
CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS

The cost of the certification department for the school year 1925-26 was within ten dollars of the cost for the year 1923-24. All costs of this department are met by fees incident to the issuance of teachers' certificates. An itemized account of receipts and disbursements for 1925-26 is found in Table No. 43. The department has been entirely self-supporting since its establishment. The following is the report of the clerk for the year 1925-26:

There were 3831 credentials issued to teachers from July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926. Of these 1395 were based upon teachers' examinations, 1436 were based upon normal or college graduation, and 326 were renewals; 168 special certificates were issued to teachers possessing special training in special subjects such as music, art, agriculture and so forth; 586 permits were issued to teachers allowing them to teach until the next teachers' examination. There has been a decided reduction in the number of permits which fact is very gratifying. This indicates that more normal and college graduates are teaching in rural schools of the state, and that teachers in increasing numbers hold higher grade certificates which are renewable.

Table No. 43—Financial Statement State Teachers' Certificate Fund, 1925-26

Receipts	
Balance on hand July 1, 1925.....	\$ 1,636.01
Receipts from fees for teachers' certificates.....	8,038.55
Total Receipts	\$9,674.56
Expenses	
Salary of clerk.....	\$ 2,100.00
Salary of assistants and stenographers.....	2,536.45
Salaries of graders examination booklets.....	1,964.90
Traveling expenses of St. Bd. Educ. Exams.....	245.29
Printing, engrossing and supplies.....	1,107.17
Postage	100.00
Express, drayage, telephone, telegraph.....	23.19
Capital Expenditures	851.79
Total Expenses	8,928.79
Balance July 1, 1926.....	745.77



The best that one Carter County district can do for its children

COUNTY SUPERVISION

The history of the office of county superintendent of schools indicates that originally the duties of the office were largely clerical. There has been a decided change in the responsibilities placed upon the office in recent years and the responsibilities are fast becoming highly professional. County superintendents are expected in many states to supervise instruction and to work very intimately with teachers, particularly in the rural schools which in Montana have no other supervision. For that reason it has become exceedingly important that educational requirements should be provided for this officer.

County superintendents in Montana have in most counties of the state much heavier work than city superintendents in the same counties. The number of teachers to supervise is often excessive, distances are great and real hardships are endured if the work of the county superintendent is at all effective. It is not surprising that the best trained and highest salaried teachers will not be candidates for this office. Expert service, such as is greatly needed in the supervision of rural schools, can never be secured until this office is placed on an equality with other county offices. Expert service should be sought and such a salary paid as will secure that service.

A constitutional amendment was secured in 1924 permitting the establishment in Montana of qualifications for the office of county superintendent of schools. Legislation was attempted providing definite training and experience as prerequisites to the office. The measure proposed in the legislature, however, was not successful and the office continues to be filled by persons who may or may not have desirable qualifications.

Fortunately the voters in most counties in Montana have been reasonably careful in the selection of candidates for the office. It has happened, however, that persons have been elected to the office who have not possessed any teaching experience and others have been chosen who have not even had the foundation of a high school education. Efficient supervision of teachers, of course, cannot be expected from persons lacking either the proper training or experience.

It seems urgent that the Twentieth Legislative Assembly should make provision for definite legal requirements and at the same time should establish a reasonable salary commensurate with the responsibilities of the office, so that the ablest teachers of a county would be attracted to this very responsible office.

Table No. 44—Classification of Counties and Salaries Paid Certain County Officers

County	Class	Salary of Co. Clerk	Salary of Co. Supt.	No. Teachers Supervised by Co. Supt.	Salary of City Supt.	No. Teachers Supervised by City Supt.
Beaverhead	6	\$2,000	\$1,800	36	\$4,100	24
Big Horn	6	2,000	1,800	25	3,500	40
Blaine	6	2,000	1,800	65	3,000	20
Broadwater	7	1,800	1,500	23	2,200	8
Carbon	6	2,000	1,800	43	3,000	27
Carter	7	1,800	1,500	56	1,500	3
Cascade	2	3,000	2,100	69	5,250	189
Chouteau	5	2,000	1,800	96	3,000	9
Custer	6	2,000	1,800	50	3,600	38
Daniels	7	1,800	1,500	34	2,700	27
Dawson	6	2,000	1,800	84	3,400	36
Deer Lodge	6	2,000	1,800	12	4,000	69
Fallon	7	1,800	1,500	58	3,000	17
Fergus	4	2,500	1,800	142	4,000	40
Flathead	5	2,000	1,800	55	3,600	31
Gallatin	5	2,000	1,800	63	3,500	36
Garfield	7	1,800	1,500	76	2,000	14
Glacier	7	1,800	1,500	11	3,000	14
Golden Valley	7	1,800	1,500	34	2,300	7
Granite	7	1,800	1,500	20	2,860	15
Hill	6	2,000	1,800	78	2,500	44
Jefferson	6	2,000	1,800	30	3,000	17
Judith Basin	6	2,000	1,800	55	2,400	10
Lake	7	1,800	1,500	26	2,500	15
Lewis & Clark	4	2,500	1,800	36	5,000	72
Liberty	7	1,800	1,500	28	2,400	11
Lincoln	6	2,000	1,800	33	3,000	28
McCone	7	1,800	1,500	59	2,400	8
Madison	6	2,000	1,800	43	3,000	7
Meagher	7	1,800	1,500	27	2,600	11
Mineral	7	1,800	1,500	11	2,800	6
Missoula	4	2,500	1,800	30	4,500	77
Musselshell	7	1,800	1,500	65	3,200	32
Park	6	2,000	1,800	57	3,600	34
Petroleum	7	1,800	1,500	33	2,900	19
Phillips	6	2,000	1,800	76	2,800	22
Pondera	6	2,000	1,800	32	3,000	22
Powder River	7	1,800	1,500	58	2,000	4
Powell	6	2,000	1,800	33	3,000	19
Prairie	7	1,800	1,500	55	3,000	19
Ravalli	6	2,000	1,800	26	3,000	22
Richland	6	2,000	1,800	91	2,800	22
Roosevelt	6	2,000	1,800	39	2,700	30
Rosebud	6	2,000	1,800	46	2,750	21
Sanders	6	2,000	1,800	28	*3,000	15
Sheridan	6	2,000	1,800	102	3,200	14
Silver Bow	2	3,000	2,100	14	6,000	268
Stillwater	6	2,000	1,800	63	3,000	12
Sweet Grass	7	1,800	1,500	48	3,000	16
Teton	6	2,000	1,800	59	2,000	11
Toole	6	2,000	1,800	60	2,700	16
Treasure	7	1,800	1,500	19	1,900	8
Valley	6	2,000	1,800	36	2,800	36
Wheatland	6	2,000	1,800	34	2,500	22
Wibaux	7	1,800	1,500	44	3,000	16
Yellowstone	3	3,000	2,100	83	4,200	112

*and living.

COUNTY UNIT

The county unit plan of administering schools in third class districts is still maintained in Carbon county with results which bear favorable comparison with much wealthier and larger counties. It will be observed in the following table that Carbon county has a larger number of children to educate than Gallatin county and only a little more than half the valuation of that county, and yet the average length of school term in third class districts is almost as long as that of third class districts in Gallatin county and the per capita cost both in elementary and high schools is much lower than such costs in Gallatin county. Carbon county maintained a longer average term than Deer Lodge or Fergus counties, both possessing larger wealth.

Table No. 45—Comparison of Carbon County With Other Counties

County	Taxable Valuation	No. of Census Children	Av. No. Days Taught in 3rd Class Districts	Per Capita Cost in Elementary Schools	Per Capita Cost in High Schools
Blaine	\$ 6,884,727	2352	164.0	\$65.18	\$126.77
Carbon	7,716,143	5187	173.3	59.47	87.30
Deer Lodge	9,859,815	4143	170.8	76.76	113.58
Fergus	15,341,736	5608	171.5	92.65	107.52
Gallatin	13,834,020	4713	175.1	79.41	106.26

It is doubtful if the budgets of any other county receive the careful scrutiny of those of Carbon county which are carefully passed upon by the county board of trustees before they are filed with the county commissioners.

The Nineteenth Legislative Assembly made several important amendments to this law. Among these is the provision that the chairman of the board of county commissioners, the county treasurer, and the county superintendent shall be members of the county board of trustees in addition to four members from four subdivisions of the county.

Another amendment provides that counties in the future adopting the county unit plan shall not assume the warrant or bonded indebtedness of sub-districts, but each sub-district shall continue to pay off its own indebtedness. The power to bond is left with the local sub-district trustees. Also all money to the credit of sub-districts when the law begins to operate remains to the credit of that sub-district and serves to reduce the special levy the first year as many mills as would be required to procure by special levy on the sub-district the amount of money on hand to the credit of the sub-district.

A third and important amendment provides that sub-districts maintaining high schools shall provide their own special levy in addition to the high school levy of the county for high school purposes.

The principal features of the law as distinct from the district system are more strict requirements relative to budgets, countersigning of warrants except for salaries by the county superintendent of schools, closing of schools with enrollment of fewer than five pupils, provision for new students, a levy for emergency building not to exceed one mill, establishment of a salary schedule, and a uniform special levy over all third class districts, with distribution of funds to sub-districts in accordance with the needs of districts as approved in the several budgets.

RETIREMENT FUND

Two years ago the report of this department carried the information that the teachers' retirement fund was almost at the turning point, when annual funds provided by contributions by teachers would be less than the annual outlay in retirement salaries paid out. That turning point has now been reached. The following table shows receipts and disbursements for the past two years:

Disbursements.	1924-25	1925-26
Salary of Clerk	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,562.50
Supplies	177.66	332.53
Pensions	58,817.78	67,102.33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Disbursements	\$60,495.44	\$68,997.36
Receipts.		
Teachers' contributions	\$50,949.65	\$41,041.42
Interest on invested funds	9,517.07	8,119.49
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total receipts	\$60,466.72	\$49,160.91
Net decrease in 1925-26		\$19,836.45

The above figures show that during 1924-25 receipts and disbursements were about equal but during 1925-26 disbursements exceeded receipts by \$19,836.45. Now that invested funds must be used for paying retirement salaries, and the number of teachers qualifying for such salaries is increasing each year, it is evident that the permanent fund is doomed.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

The summer schools maintained for teachers by the University of Montana have been well attended during the biennium. Besides the regular sessions at the State University at Missoula and the State Normal College at Dillon, regional schools, as usual, were held at Billings, Miles City, and Lewistown. Enrollments were as follows:

	1925	1926
Missoula	378	429
Dillon	711	591
Lewistown	148	141
Miles City	270	203
Billings	275	210

SCHOOL DORMITORIES

In order to provide accommodations for children from great distances, thirteen school districts and six county high schools maintain dormitories. The largest is at Thompson Falls where 47 boys and 46 girls are housed. Most of these dormitories are well established institutions which have been efficiently managed for several years. In most cases matrons who have proved their value have been retained from year to year thus ensuring continued efficiency. As a rule these dormitories are financed on the co-operative plan, each student paying his share of the total actual expenses. Where the number of students residing in the dormitory is large an opportunity to work their way through high school is afforded to a few students who could not attend otherwise.

Caring for students from long distances in systematically supervised dormitories has been found to be superior to having them board independently of the school where frequently their out-of-school study hours and other activities receive no supervision.

REPORT OF SURVEY COMMISSION FOR THE EASTERN MONTANA NORMAL SCHOOL

The Nineteenth Legislative Assembly of Montana in 1925 passed a law authorizing the State Board of Education to make provision for the selection of a site for the Eastern Montana Normal School. At the July, 1926 meeting of that board a commission was appointed in accordance with the provisions of the law. This commission consisted of President George H. Black of the Ellensburg, Washington, State Normal School; President C. H. Fisher of the Bellingham, Washington, State Normal School, and President Frank E. Baker of the Milwaukee State Normal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Commission spent more than two weeks in visiting the ten cities contending for the site and later rendered a report which was accepted by the State Board of Education at its September meeting.

The site recommended by the commission was Billings. Very detailed and specific findings were presented in the report indicating the scientific manner in which the survey had been conducted and the data evaluated. This method of locating an educational institution represents a most commendable course of procedure and is the first scientific survey of the kind in the United States.

The concluding paragraphs of the report are as follows:

"In conclusion, the members of the Normal School Commission respectfully submit the above report with a feeling of confidence that, viewed from the standard of the special type of service to be performed and from the standpoint of the ability of the state to furnish such service, the decisions reached will in future years be fully justified by the results which shall have been attained.

"Increased efficiency in the public schools resulting from a more nearly adequate supply of teachers having a consistent standard of professional training and this obtained on a basis of the largest results for a given expenditure of state funds, is what all states at present most need.

"Your Commission feels confident that its selection of the location and site for the Eastern Montana Normal School prepares the way for the attainment of this all-important educational objective."



Children attending school in building shown on page 73

TABLE NO. 46

PART I. STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

County	Census						No. Days Actually Taught			No. Original Enrollments During Year						Aggregate Days Attendance			Aggregate Days Absence			Average Daily Attendance			Average Number Belonging			Percentage Attendance	
	No. of Children Between the Ages of 6 and 21 Years	Boys	Girls	Under 6 Years of Age	Boys	Girls	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Boys			Girls			Total	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary		High School
										Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School														
Beaverhead.....	1,826	945	881	573	279	294	177	173.9	174.0	13	544	133	16	529	158	1,393	3,837.0	164,443.5	42,257.0	266.0	6,385.5	1,733.0	21.7	945.7	248.6	22.1	981.7	277.6	94.7
Big Horn.....	2,860	1,436	1,424	1,090	555	535	.....	176.9	181.5	.....	733	.....	.....	128	.....	1,632	.....	207,661.0	31,204.0	.....	12,989.0	1,449.0	.....	1,173.8	188.4	.....	1,241.2	196.1	91.7
Blaine.....	2,352	1,292	1,340	900	486	486	.....	170.0	176.7	.....	856	114	.....	808	122	1,907	.....	222,716.0	35,964.5	.....	17,596.0	1,831.0	.....	1,308.8	203.6	.....	1,414.3	215.1	91.7
Broadwater.....	770	408	362	224	132	170	.....	173.2	177.1	.....	225	48	.....	226	57	556	.....	267,791.0	15,766.5	.....	35,377.5	455.5	.....	1,087.8	89.0	.....	1,087.8	89.0	91.7
Carbon.....	5,187	2,643	2,544	1,599	814	785	.....	175.4	173.9	.....	1,622	304	.....	1,557	375	3,338	.....	487,546.5	104,202.0	.....	23,815.0	2,490.5	.....	2,779.2	698.9	.....	2,914.4	61.7	91.7
Cartier.....	1,272	633	639	466	245	221	.....	160.2	180.0	.....	425	33	.....	411	58	947	.....	107,386.0	15,197.5	.....	9,375.9	720.0	.....	679.0	86.0	.....	758.0	91.7	91.7
Cascade.....	10,587	5,273	5,314	3,886	2,028	1,858	184	180.6	182.0	226	3,204	725	202	3,237	788	5,380	58,220.0	1,019,669.5	242,269.0	4,317.0	37,963.5	7,340.0	316.4	5,645.5	1,336.5	339.8	7,830.2	1,777	91.7
Chouteau.....	2,500	1,294	1,206	923	490	433	.....	171.1	176.1	.....	891	121	.....	826	191	2,039	.....	245,619.0	48,113.5	.....	14,150.0	1,435.5	.....	2,622.0	274.8	.....	2,896.8	289.1	91.7
Custer.....	2,961	1,521	1,440	997	504	493	.....	177.9	180.3	.....	982	260	.....	906	236	2,369	.....	290,627.5	90,837.0	.....	15,001.0	2,271.5	.....	1,576.5	503.7	.....	1,730.2	539.2	91.7
Daniels.....	1,855	923	932	788	404	384	.....	167.0	177.0	.....	690	68	.....	618	87	1,482	.....	174,419.6	20,455.2	.....	15,690.3	1,772.0	.....	1,044.8	275.5	.....	1,178.1	122.7	91.7
Dawson.....	2,870	1,432	1,437	1,270	720	650	.....	171.9	177.0	.....	1,047	126	.....	1,008	175	2,266	.....	399,007.5	48,716.2	.....	21,424.0	2,299.0	.....	1,820.0	218.8	.....	2,038.8	268.8	91.7
Deer Lodge.....	4,410	2,045	2,098	1,579	770	809	.....	189.2	192.0	.....	795	258	.....	786	207	2,136	.....	264,550.0	98,869.0	.....	9,701.5	1,024.0	.....	1,398.2	512.2	.....	1,419.2	512.2	91.7
Fallon.....	1,451	760	691	640	336	304	.....	161.9	173.9	.....	555	62	.....	503	81	1,201	.....	148,104.5	20,800.5	.....	9,055.5	674.5	.....	914.8	120.7	.....	970.0	124.5	91.7
Fergus.....	5,608	2,890	2,718	2,024	1,027	997	.....	175.4	172.7	.....	1,902	457	.....	1,629	526	4,584	.....	569,852.7	137,920.5	.....	37,128.0	4,973.0	.....	2,806.6	793.6	.....	3,599.2	827.4	91.7
Flathead.....	5,414	2,744	2,670	2,191	1,120	1,071	.....	167.0	178.9	.....	1,749	504	.....	1,486	594	3,529	.....	578,153.7	142,254.5	.....	24,591.7	3,559.5	.....	2,806.6	793.6	.....	3,599.2	827.4	91.7
Gallatin.....	4,713	2,307	2,406	1,754	889	865	.....	176.9	175.2	.....	1,528	382	.....	1,404	406	3,520	.....	422,584.2	124,757.5	.....	29,127.9	3,167.5	.....	2,388.5	711.8	.....	2,704.4	711.8	91.7
Garfield.....	1,927	992	935	779	390	389	.....	172.7	175.0	.....	454	76	.....	402	74	1,002	.....	109,812.5	20,261.0	.....	6,983.5	706.5	.....	635.0	115.2	.....	676.7	115.2	91.7
Golden Valley.....	4,912	2,500	2,480	1,858	923	869	.....	177.0	177.0	.....	1,450	371	.....	1,379	463	3,213	.....	78,083.7	15,650.0	.....	4,656.8	688.0	.....	452.6	77.0	.....	452.6	77.0	91.7
Granite.....	821	422	399	296	158	158	.....	175.2	175.5	.....	264	18	.....	248	64	594	.....	76,528.0	18,086.0	.....	4,905.5	847.5	.....	436.6	101.3	.....	436.6	101.3	91.7
Hill.....	3,562	1,794	1,769	1,040	820	780	.....	168.7	170.5	.....	1,128	227	.....	1,079	259	2,692	.....	249,801.5	72,912.0	.....	18,162.5	6,321.5	.....	1,480.9	433.5	.....	1,588.7	433.5	91.7
Jefferson.....	1,186	608	578	411	203	195	.....	176.4	176.4	.....	354	107	.....	307	107	896	.....	106,564.7	29,269.0	.....	7,100.2	1,752.5	.....	603.1	165.9	.....	603.1	165.9	91.7
Judith Basin.....	1,878	1,007	971	637	302	335	.....	172.7	175.0	.....	631	132	.....	575	133	1,478	.....	171,318.8	42,928.5	.....	12,598.7	2,243.5	.....	1,609.2	243.0	.....	1,609.2	243.0	91.7
Lake.....	3,104	1,626	1,478	1,006	614	492	.....	175.1	177.0	.....	810	154	.....	759	169	1,952	.....	241,216.3	51,025.0	.....	14,366.2	1,908.5	.....	1,377.3	358.2	.....	1,494.1	358.2	91.7
Lewis & Clark.....	4,805	2,352	2,473	1,791	899	892	185	183.0	186.0	14	1,127	309	12	1,159	370	2,991	2,852.0	364,052.5	105,016.0	498.0	24,402.5	4,948.5	11.5	1,987.5	563.6	17.1	2,122.8	563.6	91.7
Liberty.....	682	351	229	218	104	117	.....	173.7	174.7	.....	298	50	.....	241	55	554	.....	61,769.5	12,793.5	.....	5,651.5	691.5	.....	372.7	73.2	.....	467.1	73.2	91.7
Lincoln.....	2,577	1,344	1,233	973	501	472	.....	173.0	174.5	.....	761	125	.....	682	171	1,739	.....	218,425.5	45,000.0	.....	10,477.0	1,361.0	.....	1,247.1	257.8	.....	1,905.5	257.8	91.7
McCone.....	1,587	685	602	486	252	354	.....	173.4	175.0	.....	475	39	.....	391	104	1,045	.....	127,280.0	10,841.0	.....	8,144.0	539.0	.....	954.0	61.9	.....	954.0	61.9	91.7
Madison.....	1,739	815	823	575	275	275	.....	174.8	176.0	.....	475	138	.....	407	138	1,045	.....	138,731.0	40,013.0	.....	11,222.0	907.7	.....	2,290.0	436.6	.....	2,290.0	436.6	91.7
Meagher.....	296	150	146	103	51	51	.....	167.2	172.8	.....	207	38	.....	29	474	.....	56,866.4	10,300.0	.....	2,754.5	436.5	.....	340.0	59.6	.....	340.0	59.6	91.7	
Mineral.....	549	290	259	209	118	91	.....	176.2	178.0	.....	216	57	.....	171	51	497	.....	58,569.5	16,065.0	.....	2,026.0	978.5	.....	332.1	90.4	.....	332.1	90.4	91.7
Missoula.....	5,689	2,802	2,887	1,970	953	1,017	.....	180.5	181.6	.....	1,662	432	.....	1,505	509	4,080	.....	481,582.5	148,252.0	.....	42,365.5	6,128.0	.....	2,641.1	816.0	.....	2,879.5	816.0	91.7
Musselshell.....	2,732	1,408	1,324	1,047	533	554	.....	171.4	178.6	.....	945	180	.....	853	214	2,188	.....	271,891.0	58,092.5	.....	12,880.0	2,173.5	.....	1,526.0	325.2	.....	1,603.2	325.2	91.7
Park.....	2,704	1,331	1,373	1,035	629	606	.....	175.1	187.9	.....	945	180	.....	853	214	2,188	.....	283,745.0	78,539.0	.....	14,246.0	2,306.5	.....	1,829.0	325.2	.....	1,829.0	325.2	91.7
Petroleum.....	765	397	368	275	131	146	.....	164.0	178.0	.....	265	44	.....	217	64	588	.....	75,156.0	15,519.0	.....	4,312.5	483.2	.....	471.9	78.0	.....	471.9	78.0	91.7
Phillips.....	2,591	1,346	1,245	919	476	443	.....	175.5	175.5	.....	871	106	.....	855	147	1,979	.....	220,060.5	39,191.0	.....	17,163.0	1,479.5	.....	1,421.3	232.2	.....	1,421.3	232.2	91.7
Pondera.....	1,993	1,033	960	719	345	345	.....	175.5	177.4	.....	594	106	.....	594	106	1,298	.....	172,571.5	25,560.5	.....	10,753.0	1,479.5	.....	1,960.4	232.2	.....	1,960.4	232.2	91.7
Powder River.....	1,054	562	490	497	256	244	.....	174.0	174.0	.....	378	149	.....	325	149	873	.....	100,805.5	7,073.5	.....	7,353.5	243.5	.....	606.8	40.6	.....	606.8	40.6	91.7
Powell.....	1,447	721	726	609	315	294	183	171.6	189.0	20	444	92	25	465	156	1,130	5,028.0	127,771.5	43,092.0	836.0	7,354.5	718.0	27.6	731.6	228.0	31.			

TABLE NO. 47

PART II, STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 48

PART I. FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

COUNTY	Funds Held in Insolvent Banks	RECEIPTS																Received from Sale of Property and Proceeds from Insurance Adjust- ments	Received from Premium on Bonds	Received from Forest Reserve	Received from Transfers from Other Districts	Received from All Other Sources— Fines, Rents, Interest, Tuition, Etc.	Whole Amount Available for Use During the Year
		Balance on Hand July 1, 1925	Apportion- ment from State Interest and Income Fund	Apportion- ment from Inheritance Tax	Apportion- ment from Oil License Tax	Apportion- ment from Oil and Gas Royalties	Apportion- ment from Metal Mines Tax	State Appropri- ation for Normal Training and Voca- tional Edu- cation	Apportion- ment from County Tax Six Mill Levy	Amount Received from Special Tax for High Schools	Special Tax for General Fund	Special Tax for Free Text Book Fund	Special Tax for Inter- est and Sinking Fund	Received from Sale of Bonds									
Beaverhead.....	\$	\$ 21,825.57	\$ 11,297.33	\$ 552.58	\$ 682.79	\$ 574.77	\$ 2,039.09	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 42,768.84	\$ 37,916.00	\$ 53,724.06	\$	\$ 22,317.50	\$	\$	\$ 1,356.70	\$ 2,335.41	\$ 200,330.64					
Big Horn.....	95,296.21	18,010.28	517.15	770.65	537.93	2,350.68	1,938.92	34,631.79	16,357.54	60,117.28	3,839.28	24,349.68	203.90	487.20	2,643.74	271,213.17	250,912.25	250,912.25					
Blaine.....	98,016.09	14,811.22	736.77	713.47	766.36	2,673.33	1,882.90	60,292.37	22,281.48	60,102.95	1,603.52	13,997.87	104.80	15,728.03	149,686.02	149,686.02	149,686.02	149,686.02					
Broadwater.....	39,680.78	4,735.37	318.79	278.44	331.60	854.65	32,842.43	17,835.24	34,049.00	275.41	14,650.48	36,664.05	47,240.30	6,489.16	77.00	9,339.22	1,174.36	463,016.21				
Carbon.....	87,721.80	32,664.08	1,098.06	1,727.77	1,142.17	5,895.59	.....	51,584.40	38,586.00	141,642.25	.....	36,664.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carter.....	11,901.36	7,787.46	396.72	320.68	412.65	1,401.40	.....	19,207.20	12,454.01	31,998.39	.....	7,517.49	442.45	557.81	2,400.42	36,428.04	36,428.04	36,428.04			
Cascade.....	262,437.79	66,670.32	2,305.59	3,835.32	2,372.77	12,032.78	.....	263,822.37	100,515.23	297,537.12	5,799.71	39,138.44	22,301.69	2,366.48	25,738.95	1,047,016.96	1,047,016.96	1,047,016.96				
Chouteau.....	58,349.40	15,762.21	949.29	810.59	987.43	2,844.92	2,832.14	73,395.94	58,742.86	155,820.23	1,810.43	8,844.10	450.00	142.47	545.81	391,185.06	391,185.06	391,185.06					
Custer.....	175,820.60	18,647.32	1,258.07	854.79	3,364.47	4,743.90	.....	52,941.98	56,193.86	88,172.86	3,731.46	81,436.99	1,023.50	2,258.22	493,856.96	493,856.96	493,856.96	493,856.96				
Daniels.....	35,628.35	11,681.49	467.50	468.10	486.34	2,108.29	.....	22,768.56	12,130.10	76,471.54	1,084.00	20,380.74	266.80	881.68	285.35	185,109.00	185,109.00	185,109.00				
Dawson.....	79,267.99	17,815.04	870.42	817.28	884.26	3,215.46	.....	41,615.63	42,388.65	82,740.55	.....	19,456.18	592.24	1,684.40	1,408.52	295,136.62	295,136.62	295,136.62			
Deer Lodge.....	76,918.65	25,909.63	1,237.80	1,520.45	604.25	4,674.93	.....	35,209.92	29,497.50	89,337.30	.....	.....	.....	458.80	256,880.22	256,880.22	256,880.22	256,880.22	
Fallon.....	43,417.43	9,031.25	517.18	397.82	537.93	1,629.92	.....	26,868.91	11,402.52	52,581.57	4,542.24	12,584.96	97.06	160.54	233.05	164,002.38	164,002.38	164,002.38				
Fergus.....	347,012.67	34,993.99	1,714.40	2,182.47	1,783.26	6,316.19	1,400.00	109,077.76	91,103.34	164,571.08	.....	94,611.91	17,626.00	21,967.55	78,179.31	963,624.21	963,624.21	963,624.21				
Flathead.....	108,225.71	33,992.83	1,197.24	2,078.70	1,245.33	6,135.40	2,283.32	76,295.36	78,199.71	117,990.69	5,677.62	20,403.28	109.48	1,502.56	14,262.67	170,287.25	170,287.25	170,287.25					
Gallatin.....	92,812.60	29,672.88	1,234.85	1,840.42	1,274.06	5,355.66	3,921.05	86,984.76	84,347.07	141,138.86	7,614.96	41,893.89	3,533.57	3,767.74	1,956.50	515,001.10	515,001.10	515,001.10					
Garfield.....	48,253.33	8,344.00	708.42	333.42	736.89	1,505.94	1,050.00	29,217.91	13,644.59	51,727.26	.....	5,671.14	1,154.57	1,129.14	163,476.62	163,476.62	163,476.62	163,476.62				
Glacier.....	36,508.95	12,125.99	340.05	503.63	353.70	2,184.67	1,528.15	30,525.05	10,079.39	36,495.05	2,786.81	26,435.47	.....	184.84	17,749.79	183,297.09	183,297.09	183,297.09				
Golden Valley.....	56,522.10	91,719.74	5,112.47	354.21	271.03	368.44	.....	21,553.98	12,534.65	55,236.46	.....	.....	.....	50.16	1,411.70	195,404.72	195,404.72	195,404.72	
Granite.....	6,637.44	49,738.91	5,172.30	269.20	286.10	927.73	.....	22,221.15	21,212.10	22,090.78	.....	.....	334.50	1,828.41	124,561.26	124,561.26	124,561.26	124,561.26		
Hill.....	108,504.11	22,437.29	1,927.22	1,197.99	1,068.48	4,049.71	.....	61,682.97	29,123.69	98,390.08	3,218.50	48,060.57	.....	700.00	3,180.08	382,670.60	382,670.60	382,670.60			
Jefferson.....	56,096.32	7,468.69	417.97	495.07	434.76	1,348.03	2,300.45	36,076.07	32,487.70	36,971.51	.....	10,118.38	300.00	22,643.87	17,049.15	224,297.87	224,297.87	224,297.87				
Judith Basin.....	141,885.38	11,826.42	673.01	612.09	700.04	2,134.45	2,474.51	52,116.46	28,687.27	82,268.75	771.86	7,433.54	.....	8,110.21	795.63	337,399.62	337,399.62	337,399.62				
Lake.....	12,986.69	19,569.58	552.67	1,398.06	574.77	2,912.19	350.00	32,701.13	10,723.79	79,149.85	5,584.59	17,740.44	.....	12.30	4,866.56	139,670.71	139,670.71	139,670.71				
Lewis & Clark.....	107,424.88	30,255.02	991.80	1,575.07	1,031.64	5,458.22	.....	101,738.69	50,132.23	137,934.38	8,659.86	64,125.70	1,530.48	2,927.64	1,090.12	514,875.73	514,875.73	514,875.73				
Liberty.....	36,161.31	39,298.79	4,301.04	311.71	211.22	324.22	779.29	25,469.64	11,004.59	30,190.58	.....	10,680.70	.....	20.00	517.90	123,175.69	123,175.69	123,175.69			
Lincoln.....	79,007.98	16,228.15	2,929.02	793.21	663.20	2,929.02	1,962.50	40,392.23	32,911.64	60,350.32	5,017.55	25,017.82	30,073.83	40.00	1,849.81	398,800.32	398,800.32	398,800.32					
McCone.....	40,163.69	8,104.66	467.56	319.02	486.24	1,462.83	.....	28,980.98	12,421.89	54,461.63	.....	12,611.04	2,520.83	967.43	15.16	102,682.46	102,682.46	102,682.46			
Madison.....	59,589.56	10,951.04	566.74	603.22	589.52	1,976.52	35,301.70	17,251.30	63,258.76	2,868.26	14,862.45	74.63	2,594.79	392.56	1,676.67	212,587.78	212,587.78	212,587.78				
Meagher.....	56,475.57	3,708.00	223.52	132.32	265.28	702.00	.....	25,205.37	11,374.11	8,382.89	.....											

TABLE NO. 49

PART II (a), FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

COUNTY	Amount Transferred to Other Districts	DISBURSEMENTS																		Total	
		General Control					Instruction—(Day Schools)														
		School Boards and Business Offices	Salary of Supt. in 1st & 2nd Class Districts and of Prin. in 3rd Class	Exp. of Office of Supt. in 1st & 2nd Class Dist. and of Prin. in 3rd Class	Compulsory Attendance and School Census		Annual Salaries and Expenses of Supervisors of Instruction		Annual Salaries and Expenses of Supervising Principals		Annual Salaries of Teachers (Not Including Superintendents and Principals)					Text Books (Not Library Books)		Stationery, Supplies, Etc.			Part II (a)
							Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary		High School		Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	
											Men	Women	Men	Women							
Beaverhead.....	\$ 79.86	\$ 1,554.79	\$ 5,480.50	\$ 1,511.89	\$ 204.50	\$	\$	\$ 3,000.00	\$	\$	\$ 69,718.02	\$ 9,702.64	\$ 16,115.00	\$ 2,018.04	\$ 1,135.54	\$	\$ 5,820.73	\$ 1,463.11	\$ 118,057.77		
Big Horn.....	79.86	2,237.25	5,150.00		59.00						6,042.29	56,878.07	9,069.01	12,164.44	1,942.17	510.05		2,824.10	608.92	97,580.29	
Blaine.....		2,532.40	7,013.54	51.74	213.38				1,335.98		6,426.11	78,433.19	8,040.23	12,127.64	1,973.15	311.11		1,781.59	1,842.96	122,265.00	
Broadwater.....	665.00	1,021.07	7,264.42		72.96							35,981.62	1,240.00	6,520.17	192.74	124.70		904.79	880.10	171,488.21	
Carbon.....	5,356.86	2,259.70	23,684.01	99.80	439.90						15,641.00	123,677.38	18,372.33	21,725.00	1,891.65	2,192.37		2,591.95	2,176.38	226,881.62	
Carter.....	565.96	1,236.59	3,852.00									40,820.75			4,172.00	1,744.33	1,744.19	1,074.61	275.90	56,292.09	
Cascade.....	2,820.52	11,082.26	23,655.23		2,924.73	7,728.70	4,112.05	24,352.75	6,075.07	11,660.00		8,289.50	290,787.20	21,621.17	86,338.92	10,710.71	4,619.91	4,620.21	3,425.93	526,095.60	
Chouteau.....		4,884.45	12,799.20		69.90							8,079.75	112,076.51	10,109.93	12,011.77	2,116.86	1,075.69	5,384.76	1,340.29	171,488.21	
Custer.....	85.20	4,088.13	3,191.90	81.13	594.80	1,350.00					1,174.00	95,586.11	9,059.00	26,902.61	3,478.98	1,290.72	3,335.24	3,501.22	109,068.87		
Daniels.....	100.44	2,128.92	6,122.75		269.10				1,566.00			2,015.50	36,424.25	521.50	4,874.25	2,587.85		1,984.14	562.97	7,121.50	
Dawson.....	6,862.57	2,824.52	3,490.00	2,008.07	302.58	1,650.00	2,200.00	3,900.00			5,405.50	94,883.00	1,000.00	1,717.00	3,583.75	1,446.81	3,583.75	3,583.75	159,205.42		
Deer Lodge.....		2,956.86	3,965.00		1,453.80	8,621.35	2,459.00	3,900.00				69,018.97	7,740.00	31,323.75	5,074.64	1,476.87	2,240.20	4,119.42	149,379.06		
Fallon.....	390.82	1,298.05	2,469.30	42.49	154.14						1,416.09	54,420.69	3,107.00	3,171.00	2,300.05	517.82		1,245.94	1,245.94	78,842.22	
Fergus.....	15,976.69	8,858.06	22,592.47			1,512.25					11,514.08	177,573.81	19,914.42	42,599.65	1,777.58	2,546.44	6,029.02	3,750.91	226,770.17		
Flathead.....	1,565.89	2,136.94	17,501.05	1,572.42							6,378.50	144,502.73	15,300.00	47,802.68	6,340.80	2,067.92		5,909.75	511.02	252,394.01	
Gallatin.....	2,753.46	5,069.17	18,391.00	1,332.22	574.99	5,308.00	1,220.00				9,132.00	127,709.13	18,721.92	39,710.50	5,253.79	2,181.48	7,257.09	4,436.01	249,111.70		
Garfield.....	1,252.58	1,893.01	3,566.00					1,600.00				2,352.00	34,299.69	1,250.00	6,981.50	2,340.87	471.02	1,363.49	143.36	78,197.72	
Glacier.....	68.29	2,557.58	6,000.00		191.60	1,500.00	1,151.57					2,322.00	34,164.98	5,623.35	3,019.95	1,229.31	246.66	1,865.99		109,399.00	
Golden Valley.....	1,411.70	1,112.57	6,959.51		88.92							1,634.54	33,792.53	2,929.98	7,346.06	676.77	240.94	1,902.05	463.98	37,427.52	
Granite.....		875.94	4,348.60	21.89	92.60	1,696.10	2,056.00					800.00	28,120.19	661.31	6,206.82	464.27	289.67	1,211.08	261.27	47,190.50	
Hill.....		2,931.87	14,005.98		795.26	7,870.00	2,300.00					3,735.00	104,087.66	6,056.00	22,591.00	1,774.30	3,065.11	3,452.12	1,392.82	177,075.00	
Jefferson.....	19,209.23	1,987.63	11,861.31		82.35							3,080.00	28,080.49	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	2,588.44	3,588.44	99,670.78	
Judith Basin.....	3,485.69	2,308.69	16,822.33	21.53	179.65						4,435.00	69,013.75	10,620.70	14,249.95	2,270.88	1,211.96	2,682.90	2,131.80	139,399.00		
Lake.....	250.44	1,648.00	2,562.84		167.50							60,070.21	9,681.92	9,427.90	4,455.29		1,025.10	7.17	9,427.90	9,427.90	
Lewis & Clark.....	2,096.81	1,740.44	10,000.00	4,108.43	1,785.46	10,032.50	8,417.50	8,690.00	3,700.00	1,200.00	1,520.00	128,665.47	10,641.00	24,682.00	1,520.97	1,682.40	8,921.91	3,957.12	36,427.12		
Liberty.....	528.52	1,493.11	4,244.98		67.70							2,730.00	31,542.84	2,641.00	3,848.24	500.84	464.96	1,308.92	447.53	50,248.17	
Lincoln.....	21.00	2,739.69	14,438.04		378.35							6,040.00	62,499.63	1,540.91	22,119.19	3,023.34	1,097.93	2,296.24	12,119.24	122,119.24	
McCone.....	102.91	1,972.07	2,200.00		96.40							2,577.00	32,208.19	2,896.07	1,491.00	1,637.85	1,644.44	1,424.55	782.46	8,246.25	
Madison.....	1,466.32	1,276.41	16,453.65	176.75	174.65							2,471.00	39,056.33	7,096.45	11,907.00	1,930.36	449.95	2,332.94	897.27	106,770.15	
Meagher.....	271.25	764.78	4,416.92	42.50	31.00							1,821.04	27,047.18	1,835.52	6,480.26	749.33	180.79	1,875.76	47.17	47,076.76	
Mineral.....		1,829.96	9,648.96		6.50							1,550.00	22,296.14	6,027.00	15,732.70	702.81	610.12	1,820.73	1,572.48	60,008.74	
Missoula.....		6,629.71	14,467.00		1,118.75	430.00	6,708.83		10,544.20			1,500.25	37,500.25	7,500.50	51,500.50	2,300.32	2,300.32	5,714.42	4,519.81	248,698.90	
Musselshell.....	942.60	2,328.93	8,534.28		173.50				1,750.00			2,828.25	82,149.03	3,743.50	18,844.03	2,994.99	2,761.74	2,216.48	82.41	130,610.15	
Park.....	3,634.92	3,410.26	11,936.85	450.00	34.00	1,800.00						3,400.00	106,472.89	8,986.75	26,999.50	2,929.76	854.31	4,794.21	1,055.27	170,670.15	
Petroleum.....	138.17	1,291.17	2,900.00	1,200.00	44.95							5,047.48	3,000.00	3,000.00		1,539.61	1,539.61	1,539.61	184.67	54,049.11	
Phillips.....	578.73	2,092.83	8,114.60	267.78	211.22			1,341.00	1,591.00			9,202.60	82,820.92	4,322.00	10,930.00	3,037.72	862.92	2,745.61	802.66	129,002.46	
Pondera.....	232.08	2,070.64	7,490.29	128.40	19.80							5,584.00	63,820.47	6,267.66	12,930.12	2,847.67	1,029.02	2,399.63	829.29	106,872.48	
Powder River.....	2,119.24	1,212.52			101.45							7,501.50	35,733.10	1,769.76	2,982.06	2,337.55	116.06	1,098.16	210.97	5,488.18	
Powell.....		1,686.05	7,589.60	314.60	211.70							3,110.00	55,280.32	5,444.50	11,510.00	1,479.85	732.61	1,479.85	44.25	91,360.15	
Prairie.....	1,162.22	4,365.13	7,294.00									7,037.28	11,326.53	1,800.00	6,188.00	1,897.87	417.90	1,290.31	359.56	74,424.80	
Ravalli.....	577.20	1,538.87	12,712.00	17.50	300.04			2,900.00	1,600.00			2,150.00	66,808.15	9,050.00	16,988.00	3,695.90	1,262.29	2,378.82	1,421.10	125,270.97	
Richland.....	931.05	2,098.07	8,987.61	197.41	296.55				1,857.64			7,423.11	85,690.90	1,700.00	12,006.42	1,434.72	1,213.34	3,326.83	368.67	120,322.47	
Roosevelt.....	153.71	2,929.11	12,455.28		336.40							7,086.00	24,004.35	7,706.87	23,064.07	5,003.45	1,098.20	5,663.91	1,817.07	142,210.48	
Rosebud.....	1,890.10	5,054.21	11,004.49	222.66	400.69	2,757.00		1,991.00				4,181.70	74,118.95	7,244.00	3,065.20	1,575.70	5,021.41	1,528.80	122,552.62	131,414.94	
Sanders.....		2,590.02	12,529.00	830.24	331.15							6,600.00	49,170.34	11,602.00	19,725.28	2,158.07	965.98	3,056.73	1,622.05	111,414.94	
Sheridan.....	3,210.07	3,162.70	17,564.04		236.90			1,850.00				7,902.00	100,755.50	5,222.96	17,988.15	5,448.52	1,277.40	4,097.00		165,888.19	
Silver Bow.....		22,844.82	9,110.95		2,526.26			26,944.75	8,367.99			8,581.71	325,514.14	17,805.92	77,528.75						

TABLE NO. 50

PART II (b). FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

COUNTY	DISBURSEMENTS														
	Operation of Plant				Maintenance of Plant		Auxiliary Agencies								Total Part II b
	Wages of Janitor, Engineers, Etc.		Fuel, Water, Lights Janitor's Supplies		Repairs, Replacements Upkeep Charges		Libraries		Promotion of Health		Transportation of Pupils		Other Auxiliary Agencies		
	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	
Beaverhead.....	\$ 6,453.30	\$ 2,525.00	\$ 8,830.10	\$ 3,613.21	\$ 2,952.54	\$ 449.20	\$ 1,157.38	\$ 421.03	\$ 1,207.25	\$	\$ 4,968.50	\$	\$ 1,135.01	\$ 487.66	\$ 34,200.18
Big Horn.....	4,227.97	1,544.63	5,392.63	1,730.40	3,823.13	1,027.20	224.28	316.63	1,329.75	300.00	8,372.48	1,942.01	639.66	956.90	31,827.67
Blaine.....	3,116.96	1,632.42	7,021.90	2,655.13	4,574.29	1,442.34	293.62	99.00	.....	.....	2,410.57	417.00	818.25	189.00	24,770.48
Broadwater.....	2,764.58	1,995.00	3,041.44	1,567.15	1,855.21	1,498.43	707.70	114.20	.....	.....	1,792.50	.....	4,620.85	.....	19,948.07
Carbon.....	12,930.32	4,544.01	10,805.28	3,004.20	5,955.07	1,366.91	565.64	516.19	48.90	.....	6,417.42	525.29	993.96	1,148.81	48,822.00
Carter.....	878.45	557.50	2,805.93	615.82	1,393.09	33.75	1,201.43	36.15	.....	.....	2,011.93	36.15	783.70	499.23	10,906.98
Cascade.....	27,794.03	12,836.17	24,375.53	8,684.66	20,974.09	3,298.83	1,857.46	1,015.75	1,289.00	25.11	20,177.72	4,617.42	2,723.11	1,379.94	131,048.82
Chouteau.....	7,256.63	1,991.26	12,399.78	1,952.06	6,514.94	2,338.36	861.26	23.65	.....	.....	10,079.59	.....	4,194.48	9,966.46	57,578.47
Custer.....	11,392.84	3,684.75	10,660.38	3,013.85	3,309.42	852.47	935.31	87.99	1,726.39	.....	3,666.24	162.00	681.04	.....	40,172.68
Daniels.....	3,749.56	1,354.59	4,808.63	977.22	3,353.16	459.30	455.40	75.41	.....	.....	11,518.40	873.74	643.20	14.25	28,282.96
Dawson.....	5,326.16	3,071.71	10,068.81	1,967.00	4,431.54	2,478.27	1,463.70	187.09	.....	.....	3,262.02	.....	2,053.27	455.69	34,765.26
Deer Lodge.....	13,287.68	3,337.58	7,795.64	2,368.79	4,495.49	686.61	86.61	331.06	1,400.00	400.00	3,955.22	577.46	89.55	.....	38,811.69
Fallon.....	2,631.55	602.25	5,014.10	659.96	2,641.35	299.34	972.43	66.00	12.50	.....	5,493.81	.....	846.71	.....	19,340.00
Fergus.....	12,803.74	5,032.69	14,520.38	1,831.62	8,534.00	3,455.67	1,767.85	275.02	.....	.....	10,412.27	1,146.85	76,702.38	19,451.25	158,923.72
Flathead.....	12,071.20	4,768.35	12,513.88	6,302.37	7,991.45	9,734.44	2,384.96	460.60	14.40	.....	3,884.26	.....	718.96	.....	60,844.87
Gallatin.....	11,932.96	3,428.55	15,035.25	5,315.56	7,510.13	4,464.05	1,252.65	952.45	625.56	668.88	15,176.13	.....	2,853.39	1,106.43	72,321.99
Garfield.....	980.66	514.25	3,652.78	195.85	2,858.80	89.90	4,708.16	.....	.....	.....	7,503.59	.....	2,968.20	.....	23,772.19
Glacier.....	5,724.06	2,355.74	6,230.52	2,506.77	1,159.27	3,143.51	222.09	69.56	2,371.52	.....	6,251.38	.....	1,455.24	1,580.75	35,970.41
Golden Valley.....	1,874.52	1,500.48	2,678.41	303.79	1,427.31	356.46	629.51	176.11	.....	.....	3,081.25	485.63	1,199.14	290.98	14,603.60
Granite.....	2,484.63	1,989.62	2,907.55	1,178.98	2,841.92	1,399.49	153.08	59.99	35.32	11.78	160.00	.....	620.30	603.81	15,146.47
Hill.....	8,962.37	3,568.65	11,513.27	2,134.86	3,462.69	413.14	3,452.18	638.09	.....	.....	4,093.70	.....	1,794.97	120.48	40,154.40
Jefferson.....	4,586.85	2,487.00	3,620.61	3,793.94	2,470.38	1,936.59	717.07	136.18	10.80	.....	9,674.30	1,699.84	2,584.89	5,828.39	39,546.84
Judith Basin.....	5,780.26	2,690.04	6,674.05	2,414.34	4,906.18	1,021.94	2,076.74	536.56	.....	.....	9,529.35	5,584.05	2,585.23	1,743.18	45,541.92
Lake.....	3,626.82	2,059.25	8,026.34	3,209.26	2,683.69	1,595.34	786.10	.....	227.27	.....	10,621.14	5,496.11	1,204.57	350.66	39,986.56
Lewis & Clark.....	15,162.76	7,269.67	11,012.49	5,004.97	9,203.12	3,107.62	2,259.90	849.00	116.45	98.26	13,053.92	490.00	1,573.85	383.74	69,585.75
Liberty.....	1,997.86	1,247.61	2,560.83	854.12	1,672.10	467.07	813.94	125.45	8.00	.....	3,035.23	.....	315.08	162.09	13,259.38
Lincoln.....	5,194.01	3,707.64	5,257.63	2,224.91	2,038.36	1,688.06	250.51	117.44	355.55	200.00	7,479.48	500.00	5,006.73	343.23	35,473.55
McCone.....	1,294.85	522.65	2,829.30	242.27	1,854.50	228.92	1,752.43	44.32	.....	.....	8,184.25	.....	100.42	36.42	17,090.33
Madison.....	4,330.99	2,282.06	7,072.32	2,294.63	2,316.76	983.15	921.68	137.98	39.40	8.00	7,630.00	2,731.20	1,827.01	205.37	32,790.64
Meagher.....	1,316.20	1,067.30	2,987.25	1,310.95	1,799.64	426.13	92.78	189.66	39.55	39.55	2,254.57	.....	639.31	91.82	12,254.71
Mineral.....	3,983.83	3,272.93	2,438.42	1,796.27	1,997.85	1,176.51	208.66	132.02	45.15	21.75	6,074.55	2,588.79	891.25	626.86	25,254.84
Missoula.....	18,486.72	5,512.55	14,637.16	4,874.57	6,288.94	3,558.36	235.53	502.99	23.40	.....	8,013.68	502.50	1,518.27	35.56	64,190.23
Mussellshell.....	4,622.63	2,609.83	5,295.49	1,904.68	3,870.23	1,208.98	2,009.46	141.76	.....	.....	3,025.93	.....	1,879.75	74.44	26,643.18
Park.....	7,857.83	3,025.00	7,502.51	2,747.26	7,209.02	814.86	1,776.44	70.73	.....	.....	2,786.25	800.00	.....	416.41	35,006.21
Petroleum.....	1,738.25	206.75	2,386.04	208.73	2,774.00	100.90	645.54	28.26	.....	1,000.00	4,832.51	.....	14,328.73	522.40	28,872.11
Phillips.....	4,148.99	2,051.51	10,373.76	2,397.86	3,903.44	941.04	674.73	78.83	.....	.....	8,107.57	.....	712.75	219.42	33,609.90
Pondera.....	2,705.95	2,153.60	5,542.85	2,752.73	2,447.86	724.20	487.14	210.50	55.74	.....	1,765.72	.....	1,210.40	311.05	20,267.71
Powder River.....	555.65	235.45	1,618.05	228.91	1,106.43	6.00	593.92	194.22	.....	.....	701.83	.....	600.00	124.74	6,055.23
Powell.....	4,672.76	2,958.50	4,519.52	2,282.62	2,732.12	258.16	641.07	85.97	20.45	.....	4,174.44	.....	2,454.00	8,631.78	33,431.48
Prairie.....	1,827.99	888.81	3,838.19	650.55	2,283.00	149.23	621.16	.....	35.00	.....	5,714.02	.....	1,394.86	.....	18,002.81
Ravalli.....	6,006.36	3,193.66	6,917.42	3,485.75	4,274.83	1,622.06	395.35	139.74	.....	.....	12,482.57	6,904.26	715.71	508.60	46,616.31
Richland.....	3,042.09	1,330.22	6,090.34	1,720.25	3,999.64	339.29	1,399.04	86.39	8.04	.....	2,773.89	1,357.34	4,539.54	954.30	27,740.37
Roosevelt.....	7,182.03	3,347.11	11,055.24	4,006.31	4,112.44	1,058.98	755.41	137.19	107.52	57.51	3,304.81	432.64	2,904.71	880.88	39,342.76
Rosebud.....	6,377.74	3,975.64	6,987.28	3,761.63	5,318.46	3,009.41	896.07	375.79	36.87	.....	7,763.40	2,271.87	4,515.88	1,928.75	17,221.99
Sanders.....	5,157.02	3,716.40	5,528.02	4,171.03	2,698.56	12,648.89	798.68	192.54	48.30	.....	17,303.87	70.00	1,601.98	920.66	55,855.95
Sheridan.....	6,173.71	2,858.98	8,318.18	2,360.92	5,240.65	918.98	1,453.93	160.31	64.00	.....	11,285.20	3,644.13	3,545.36	693.18	49,717.53
Silver Bow.....	46,978.19	11,542.46	25,416.33	17,009.00	22,636.30	8,656.47	465.26	3,262.53	885.73	.....	3,729.00	.....	12,247.06	113.00	163,521.33
Stillwater.....	3,449.90	1,872.26	6,757.86	2,083.52	3,983.79	809.18	951.35	210.91	8.00	.....	1,915.20	1,021.26	783.94	391.28	24,238.45
Sweet Grass.....	1,871.60	2,037.50	3,676.62	1,478.25	2,218.07	614.73	475.27	36.62	.....	.....	3,679.25	.....	275.70	1,065.25	17,928.86
Teton.....	2,384.39	2,696.55	7,146.37	2,690.04	5,458.60	439.13	553.04	20.00	.....	.....	13,713.85	882.80	2,851.01	1,025.68	40,861.46
Toole.....	1,566.90	2,179.75	5,770.90	1,478.26	4,563.53	1,211.68	753.62	70.33	.....	.....	4,904.09	.....	122.73	133.01	25,754.80
Treasure.....	1,087.90	450.00	1,771.22	442.10	926.98	52.20	237.23	22.25	.....	.....	3,237.06	.....	356.58	.....	8,584.52
Valley.....	5,173.18	2,793.80	10,611.56	3,914.22	5,097.25	1,843.83	1,022.53	351.67	6.76	.....	9,147.59	771			

TABLE NO. 51

PART II (c), FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

COUNTY	DISBURSEMENTS													Bal. on Hand June 30, 1926	Total Part II (c)	Total Part II (a)	Total Part II (b)	Grand Total	Net Amount Spent 1925-1926
	Fixed Charges		Capital Outlays				Liquidation of Debts			Interest Paid on Debts	Refunds								
	(Pensions, Rent, Insurance, Etc.)		New Grounds, Buildings, Alterations		New Equipment		Redemption of Bonds												
	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Payments from Current Funds	Payments from Sinking Funds	Payment by Issue of New Bonds										
Beaverhead.....	\$ 2,293.87	483.87	.....	.....	\$ 740.26	\$ 1,633.22	.....	\$ 11,000.00	.....	\$ 15,710.92	.....	\$ 16,210.55	\$ 48,072.69	\$ 11,800.17	\$ 34,300.18	\$ 290,330.64	\$ 184,120.00
Big Horn.....	2,233.69	3,530.44	.....	.....	441.21	509.53	.....	400.00	8,884.06	10,720.59	9,584.30	97,900.30	130,504.32	9,584.30	31,827.67	359,912.29	162,332.13
Blaine.....	1,510.34	531.44	2,696.96	20,070.18	2,125.44	1,277.91	130.00	7,713.97	366.00	8,364.25	79,391.20	124,177.69	122,255.60	24,770.48	271,213.17	191,821.97	191,821.97		
Broadwater.....	1,099.59	4,616.62	6.00	104.03	1,172.37	95.30	.....	9,324.25	2,891.52	55,251.10	74,560.78	53,177.17	19,948.07	149,686.02	149,686.02	93,769.92	93,769.92	
Carbon.....	2,603.21	705.80	29,618.29	1,306.26	1,502.93	975.74	8,500.00	24,440.30	26,646.81	82,693.25	187,342.59	226,851.62	48,822.00	463,046.21	374,906.10	374,906.10	374,906.10		
Carter.....	.....	2,160.96	2,533.05	.....	613.73	334.38	.....	10,151.00	3,582.35	56,292.90	10,906.98	96,428.04	38,009.18	38,009.18	38,009.18	38,009.18	38,009.18
Cascade.....	2,217.96	.....	4,279.47	1,458.88	2,669.00	3,887.43	826.00	33,500.00	19,151.59	185.38	321,126.83	389,302.54	326,695.60	131,048.82	1,047,046.96	728,099.61	728,099.61	
Chouteau.....	3,766.10	875.45	2,024.15	6,229.40	1,626.10	3,029.94	.....	11,525.00	124,546.94	433.81	159,086.38	174,458.21	57,578.47	391,153.06	260,608.12	260,608.12	260,608.12	
Custer.....	1,413.83	56.40	1,298.58	.....	1,132.18	571.39	557.93	30,653.84	24,634.21	233,277.15	293,595.41	160,068.87	40,171.08	193,536.96	260,474.81	260,474.81	260,474.81	
Daniels.....	811.49	132.90	5,932.63	.....	1,460.24	44.12	.....	21,917.68	9,285.64	38,020.90	77,605.51	79,220.53	28,282.94	185,109.06	146,987.58	146,987.58	146,987.58
Dawson.....	755.73	943.23	1,881.81	.....	1,645.05	125.00	1,303.90	17,956.70	1,390.69	79,342.26	105,224.37	155,202.89	34,765.26	295,293.32	290,088.79	290,088.79	290,088.79	
Deer Lodge.....	2,233.21	1,375.85	1,271.00	.....	1,114.92	589.55	.....	8,000.00	617.50	35,257.61	149,279.66	38,811.69	256,380.20	265,122.22	265,122.22	265,122.22	265,122.22
Fallon.....	1,748.65	.....	1,271.00	.....	730.52	.....	.....	11,651.46	4,357.00	75.00	88,445.52	76,382.23	19,240.00	184,002.58	184,002.58	184,002.58	184,002.58
Fergus.....	4,455.16	2,592.43	5,324.98	1,360.33	3,886.84	1,386.14	613.72	132,350.44	329,750.47	60,512.41	271,398.07	483,926.07	239,750.43	158,933.72	667,620.22	676,245.46	676,245.46		
Flathead.....	6,124.48	706.00	5,891.24	49.60	4,253.84	253.00	.....	17,422.07	15,594.20	387.57	166.99	121,594.29	156,818.08	60,844.87	470,287.25	347,130.00	347,130.00	
Gallatin.....	6,630.03	736.18	2,933.34	6,875.18	4,237.06	1,155.75	1,363.76	29,912.66	17,706.62	115,012.20	196,565.78	249,113.36	72,321.99	518,001.13	490,255.47	490,255.47	490,255.47		
Garfield.....	832.42	6,126.12	1,012.45	930.47	930.47	930.47	358.61	5,490.00	2,552.03	43,614.69	61,210.71	78,493.72	183,712.19	183,712.19	183,712.19	183,712.19	183,712.19		
Glacier.....	1,169.17	176.04	1,015.23	624.56	497.20	298.40	1,086.76	35,112.13	1,692.92	38,276.30	79,941.71	68,084.97	35,970.41	183,997.09	143,632.69	143,632.69	143,632.69		
Golden Valley.....	1,466.23	706.31	.....	.....	420.12	93.74	203.05	13,201.05	6,808.80	100,639.27	123,538.57	57,322.55	14,606.60	195,364.72	92,412.71	92,412.71	92,412.71
Granite.....	1,319.14	.....	533.71	.....	175.80	100.00	.....	3,027.00	66,539.82	61,715.47	47,109.92	15,446.47	124,301.26	124,301.26	124,301.26	124,301.26	124,301.26
Hill.....	5,569.21	767.43	103.52	1,041.80	1,223.34	310.46	.....	30,849.80	15,832.49	12,719.91	96,210.50	164,829.46	177,675.83	40,154.40	382,659.69	286,119.19	286,119.19	
Jefferson.....	1,028.97	864.50	322.87	1,789.00	1,628.63	398.50	15,118.36	2,325.00	20,601.04	30,344.28	81,781.25	99,879.78	39,546.81	224,207.87	154,167.36	154,167.36	154,167.36		
Judith Basin.....	3,860.00	.....	3,860.00	35,585.40	1,801.74	3,801.74	.....	19,501.74	7,401.74	19,501.74	19,501.74	19,501.74	19,501.74	19,501.74	19,501.74	19,501.74	19,501.74
Lake.....	1,860.20	1,041.81	318.35	710.36	24.23	24.23	.....	8,887.00	18,573.46	98.94	33,393.32	60,955.72	39,990.56	159,670.71	162,811.19	162,811.19	162,811.19	
Lewis & Clark.....	4,761.57	1,608.87	7,228.94	.....	2,768.64	760.54	.....	31,078.60	190.00	39,083.00	121,385.41	208,857.07	236,432.31	69,858.75	514,875.73	291,300.51	291,300.51
Liberty.....	1,997.41	320.76	419.96	.....	6.51	104.89	.....	540.00	2,205.42	5,280.22	152.22	49,510.77	59,668.16	50,248.15	12,359.38	123,175.69	73,136.46
Lincoln.....	1,621.24	202.88	1,604.27	2,680.05	599.47	1,254.85	669.50	29,711.02	11,577.76	180.43	109,741.60	151,217.97	122,119.20	35,475.55	308,849.92	199,047.32	199,047.32		
McCone.....	1,514.43	35.47	7,206.19	.....	1,667.47	161.25	.....	7,571.47	5,385.26	53,731.95	77,346.59	68,245.54	17,094.35	162,848.46	188,477.60	188,477.60	188,477.60
Madison.....	1,910.54	511.05	161.19	59.66	674.35	796.78	.....	3,300.00	9,984.99	55,895.13	73,296.09	106,479.45	32,790.64	212,557.78	155,102.72	155,102.72	155,102.72	
Meagher.....	860.70	21.75	340.20	.....	209.31	33.01	1,200.00	9,423.12	2,302.95	45,345.18	60,426.22	45,776.39	12,254.71	118,457.32	72,840.89	72,840.89	72,840.89	
Mineral.....	803.90	504.31	11,118.45	10,628.77	650.30	263.25	.....	2,400.00	5,782.91	46,878.66	78,639.55	60,008.70	25,251.84	163,894.09	117,015.43	117,015.43	117,015.43	
Missoula.....	9,999.96	1,047.86	5,011.11	5,745.25	4,759.88	2,683.34	.....	29,238.46	11,194.25	190,465.50	260,236.10	248,198.99	64,190.23	572,895.62	382,179.12	382,179.12	382,179.12	
Musselshell.....	811.12	515.73	1,468.13	41,836.65	445.04	1,042.67	.....	40,019.96	60.75	15,904.33	138,711.56	130,310.04	26,643.18	295,684.78	257,655.05	257,655.05	257,655.05	
Park.....	1,192.80	1,818.40	587.83	.....	649.12	1,329.29	181.05	13,268.78	1,326.78	83,261.39	116,523.76	176,079.73	35,046.31	327,609.80	230,713.31	230,713.31	230,713.31	
Petroleum.....	619.70	53.01	1,460.77	32.90	433.23	.....	9,838.69	38,051.55	8,111.35	42,283.16	1,450.87	97,355.23	54,049.11	28,872.11	180,256.45	137,535.12	137,535.12	
Phillips.....	1,967.26	353.38	9,205.82	328.42	2,383.50	98.00	.....	17,750.00	4,500.00	21,904.38	39.72	41,070.16	99,600.61	129,502.40	33,609.90	262,512.94	220,564.05	
Pondera.....	3,860.00	.....	3,860.00	178.55	296.26	295.00	143.20	11,395.08	5,762.79	35,731.64	35,731.64	35,731.64	35,731.64	35,731.64	35,731.64	35,731.64	35,731.64	
Powder River.....	1,298.15	1,280.87	2,217.94	.....	616.72	80.35	.....	8,276.16	3,131.95	24,890.41	41,882.35	53,182.68	6,065.23	101,120.26	147,619.06	147,619.06	147,619.06
Powell.....	1,318.16	691.89	5,796.76	.....	3,582.88	821.87	5,165.25	.....	5,034.94	9,560.07	212.80	31,785.06	39,431.48	156,776.61	147,619.06	147,619.06	147,619.06
Prairie.....	1,002.25	610.11	926.65	.....	513.47	.....	.....	4,734.62	2,775.45	38,070.01	47,730.56	74,424.80	18,062.81	140,158.17	100,924.94	100,924.94	100,924.94
Ravalli.....	1,322.17	92.13	105.86	1.47	761.67	201.06	.....	22,485.20	13,572.20	13,572.20	13,572.20	13,572.20	13,572.20	13,572.20	13,572.20	13,572.20	13,572.20	
Richland.....	2,235.60	274.86	254.11	154.11	2,617.51	378.87	2,334.00	17,385.10	12,612.98	1,651.94	99,307.37	139,406.61	126,322.47	27,740.37	393,469.25	193,230.87	193,230.87		
Roosevelt.....	2,696.64	682.53	3,206.51	1,244.31	1,609.27	608.38	53.34	22,210.66	47,928.63	737.88	74,004.15	154,932.30	39,342.76	341,535.54	267,377.68	267,377.68	267,377.68		
Rosebud.....	3,808.03	2,684.32	3,029.40	2,210.45	1,917.69	1,218.73	.....	19,236.50	600.00	27,074.50	39,396.67	132,552.32	47,221.99	219,870.38	239,363.85	239,363.85	239,363.85	
Sanders.....	1,406.40	750.50	204.26	.....	25.27	1,344.00	946.68	1,500.00	28,143.68	11,114.91	125,793.53	111,414.91	55,858.35	236,064.39	214,717.00	214,717.00	214,717.00	
Sheridan.....	1,078.45	300.23	4,572.38	2,188.77	3,796.37	2,161.92	.....	32,3										

